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ABSTRACT OF IMPORTANT ORDERS.

G. O. 85, H. Q. A., Sept. 8, 1877.

The following order has been received from the Secretary of War, for publication to the Army:

Hereafter officers inspecting public property will cause the destruction, in their presence, of all property found to be worthless and which is without any money value at the place of inspection. The action of an inspector, on property of this character, will be final, and his inspection report on the same will be a valid voucher for the officer responsible for the property. In the discharge of the duty devolved upon inspectors in this regulation, they are reminded they will continue to be regarded as answerable that their action is proper and judicious according to the circumstances of the case.

G. O. 86, H. Q. A., Sept. 10, 1877.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following orders are published for the information of the Army:

- The attention of post and company commanders and officers performing duty in the Subsistence Department is especially invited to the fact that par. 6, G. O. 83, c. s., from this office, authorizes stores to be sold to enlisted men only "for their own use." If stores purchased are sold or bartered by any soldier, permits for him to purchase will not thereafter be given.
- Four pounds of yeast-powder to the hundred rations of flour may be issued to troops in the field, when necessary. Yeast-powder issued, and not used, shall not be sold as company savings, but must be returned to the Subsistence Department.
- When it is impracticable for troops in the field, or those travelling upon cars or transports, to draw or cook beans or rice, equivalents in money value of bread or meat may be issued. The value (in detail) of the stores not drawn, and those issued in lieu thereof, must be entered upon the Abstract of Issues.
- Three pints of liquid coffee may be issued daily to troops travelling upon cars or having no facilities for cooking coffee, in lieu of the sugar and coffee rations, the cost thereof not to exceed twenty-one cents per day. The accounts for the coffee must show that sugar and coffee were not drawn for the time for which liquid coffee was issued, and who the officers were from whom the other portions of the ration were drawn. (See Form 24½, Subsistence Department.)
- Par. 1198, Revised Army Regulations, is modified by adding the following: Back rations will not be issued unless troops have not been sufficiently subsisted, and then only to such an extent as may be necessary for their health and comfort. No sales of back rations will be allowed.

G. O. 7, DEPT. TEXAS, Sept. 6, 1877.

The following rules governing target practice in this Department are adopted and will be carried into effect: Firing at all distances up to 300 yards shall be standing; from 300 to 450 yards, kneeling; over that distance, lying. Artificial rests will not be used.

For all distances up to 300 yards the target shall be 4x6 feet and shall have the following divisions marked on its face, viz.:

Bull's-eye—Circle 8 inches in diameter, colored black.
Centre.—Circle 26 inches in diameter.
Inner.—Circle 46 inches in diameter.
Outer.—The remainder of the target.
For all distances from 300 to 600 yards the target shall be 6x8 feet.
Bull's-eye.—Circle 22 inches in diameter.
Centre.—Circle 38 inches in diameter.
Inner.—Circle 54 inches in diameter.
Outer.—The remainder of the target.
The black lines describing the centre and inner divisions will not exceed half an inch in width.

SCORING.

Bull's-eyes count..... 5.
Centres count..... 4.
Inners count..... 3.
Outers count..... 2.

SIGNALLING.

A marker will signal each shot, using for that purpose a disc at least one foot in diameter, painted white for bull's-eyes, red for centres, black and white for inners, and black for outers.

Practice will take place once a week, the day to be selected by the post commander, and the attendance of all men of the companies (excepting the sick, necessary hospital attendants, guard, bakers, and one company cook) will be required.

Reports of the firing will be rendered, weekly, to post commanders, who will forward them to these Headquarters on the last day of each month. These company reports will give the distance from the firing point; the strength and direction of the wind, whether across or oblique, with or against the line of fire; the number of shots fired; number of hits; the score and name of the best shot, and the name of each absentee, with cause of absence. Company commanders will, in person, verify the scoring.

Post commanders will give this practice their personal attention. They will inspect all targets, adding at the foot of each report such remarks in regard to arms and ammunition as practice may render necessary or proper. During continued bad weather they will cause simulated practice to be held in company quarters.

Under the provisions of par. 2, G. O. 103, series of 1874, from the War Dept., A. G. O., ten ball cartridges per man, per month, are authorized for target practice, and they will be used three and two each alternate week.

It is the purpose of the Department Commander to publish in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL the regiment and letters of the companies where monthly reports show the best and worst average shooting; and to stimulate their men to do their best, company commanders should reward the best shot, after each day's practice, by excusing such from some duty. The soldier is armed so that he may, in battle, hurt somebody with his rifle, and the sooner he learns to do so the better the soldier.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

CHANGES OF STATIONS.

Major J. P. Canby, P. D., to Portland, Ore. (S. O. 120, Aug. 23, D. C.)
Surg. C. R. Greenleaf, to accompany 3d Infantry to Montana (S. O. 204, Sept. 5, M. D. A.)
Asst. Surg. J. H. Kinsman, to Wilkesbarre, Penn. (S. O. 208, Sept. 10, M. D. A.)
Capt. L. S. Babbitt, to Lewiston, I. T. (S. O. 131, Aug. 23, D. C.)
2d Lieut. S. S. Leach, Corps of Engrs, to Willet's Point, N. Y. H. (S. O. 207, Sept. 8, M. D. A.)
Capt. J. Simpson, A. Q. M., to report to the Commanding General M. D. Atlantic for assignment to duty (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)
Asst. Surg. S. Q. Robinson, to Wilkesbarre, Penn., for duty to accompany the 3d Infantry to the West (S. O. 206, Sept. 7, M. D. A.)
Asst. Surg. J. K. Corson, to Plattsburg Bks, N. Y. (S. O. 206, Sept. 7, M. D. A.)
Capt. J. H. Gilman, C. S., to rejoin his proper station (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

DETACHED SERVICE.

Major R. M. Morgan, C. S., to Forts Pembina and Totten (S. O. 118, Sept. 5, D. C.)
Captain C. McClure, C. S., to Sioux City, Iowa (S. O. 118, Sept. 5, D. C.)
1st Lieut. J. C. Mallery, Engineer Corps, to San Diego, Cal. (S. O. 109, Aug. 27, M. D. P.)
Surg. A. Hartuff, member G. C.-M. at Ft. Laramie, W. T. (S. O. 111, Sept. 4, D. P.)
Col. Simpson, Major Weitzel, and Major Merrill, C. E., on board at Pittsburgh, Pa., Aug. 8, to consider and report upon project for a bridge across the Ohio River at Beaver, Pa. (S. O. 88, Aug. 1, C. E.)
Capt. Miller and Lieut. Leach, C. E., members G. C.-M. to meet at Easton, Pa., Aug. 10 (S. O. 175, Aug. 7, M. D. A.)
Colonel Maccomb, Major Weitzel, and Major Merrill,

C. E., on board at La Crosse, Wis., Aug. 15, to examine and report upon condition of channel-way of the river opposite that city (S. O. 93, Aug. 11, C. E.)

Col. Tower, Lieut.-Col. Wright, Lieut.-Col. Newton, and Capt. Howell, C. E., on board at New York City, Sept. 1, to consider questions relating to improvement of Galveston Harbor and entrance (S. O. 95, Aug. 14, C. E.)

Lieut. Kingman, to New York City, for temporary duty in connection with the Washington Monument (S. O. 102, Aug. 30, C. E.)

Asst. Surg. C. L. Heizmann, member G. C.-M. Reading, Pa. (S. O. 204, Sept. 7, M. D. A.)

Major G. Bell, C. S., to Columbia, S. C., thence to his proper station, Atlanta, Ga. (S. O. 154, Sept. 3, D. S.)

Surg. W. H. Forwood, to Columbia, S. C., thence to Allegheny Arsenal Pa. (S. O. 203, Sept. 4, M. D. A.)

Capt. A. J. McGonigle, A. Q. M., New Orleans, La., assigned to the charge of the National Cemeteries at Memphis and Pittsburg Landing, Tenn., and Corinth, Miss., relieving 1st Lieut. J. P. Thompson, 3d Infantry, and of the National Cemetery at Mobile, Ala., relieving 1st Lieut. F. B. Jones, Regimental Q. M., 3d Infantry (S. O. 143, Sept. 6, D. G.)

Capt. J. G. C. Lee, Q. M., to Fort Seward (S. O. 119, Sept. 8, D. D.)

Maj. J. W. Wham, P. D., to Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies, and pay Indian Scouts (S. O. 112, Sept. 6, D. P.)

LEAVE OF ABSENCE.

One month, from the 1st September, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, Major T. C. Sullivan, C. S., New Orleans, La. (S. O. 141, Sept. 4, D. G.)

One month, Capt. Post (S. O. 99, Aug. 20, C. E.)

Ten days, Lieut. B. D. Greene (S. O. 103, Aug. 30, C. E.)

Thirty days, Capt. Ernst (S. O. 106, Aug. 30, Dept. West Point.)

One year, Chaplain J. F. Fish (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

Lieut.-Colonel H. C. Edgess, Deputy Q. M. G., extended twenty days (S. O., Sept. 5, W. D.)

NON-COMMISSIONED STAFF.

Hosp. Stewd E. Fenton, to Sidney Bks, Neb. (S. O. 111, Sept. 4, D. P.)

Hosp. Stewd W. Hamberg, is relieved from duty at Mauch Chunk, Pa., and will proceed to Scranton, Pa. (S. O. 206, Sept. 7, M. D. A.)

Hosp. Stewds G. D. Belt and H. C. Bloom to accompany the 3d Infantry to Montana (S. O. 205, Sept. 6, M. D. A.)

Com. Sergt. G. S. Barker, from Jackson, Miss., to Carlisle Bks, Pa. (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

Com. Sergt. C. Winckel, to Camp Baker, Montana T., to relieve Com. Sergt. F. W. Bryant, who goes to Fort A. Lincoln, D. T. (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

WAITING ORDERS.

Surgeon R. Murray, at San Francisco, Cal., to date from his being relieved from the charge of the Medical Purveying Depot at that place (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

THE LINE.

1st CAVALRY.—Colonel Cuvier Grover.—Headquarters,

and E. H. L. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; A. Camp

Bidwell, Cal.; B. Fort Klamath, Oregon; C. Camp

McDermitt, Nev.; F. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; I. Camp

Halleck, Nev.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; M. Fort Colville,

Wash. T.; D. Presidio, Cal.; G. San Diego, Bks., Cal.

* In the field against the Nez Perce Indians.

Change of Station.—Capt. S. G. Whipple to command reserve column consisting of his own and Co. E at Camp Alfred Sully, I. T., until arrival of Major Green. Capt. J. G. Trimble to remain with Co. H at Camp Macbeth, Kamiah, I. T., until relieved by Major Green, thence to Lewiston, I. T. Capt. D. Perry, with Co. F, to Fort Lapwai, I. T., until arrival of 2d Inf. at Lewiston, I. T. Col. C. Grover to Lewiston, I. T., reporting to Col. F. Wheaton, 2d Inf. (S. F. O. 37, July 25, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—3d Lieut. H. E. Tutherly, extended two months (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.)

2d Lieut. Sever M. Rains.—Lieut. Rains was the son of Gen. G. J. Rains, an old Indian fighter, who was notorious during the late war as the "Torpedo General" from his invention and invariably successful handling of torpedoes in the Confederate service. His mother's family has been identified with the Army for generations back, so he might well have been called a born soldier, which indeed he was, for he first saw light at Fort Gratiot, Mich. in 1832, while his father was on duty as commandant of that post. Early in life he evinced a great ambition to enter West Point, and surmounted every obstacle to achieve his purpose. He was first appointed by a Congressman whose right to a seat was successfully contested. Seeking some possible means of making his claim good, a fresh disappointment met him in his utter inability to find that his application had even been placed on file in the Department at Washington. At last, after waiting for two long anxious years, he found himself before the Board of Examiners at the Military Academy, passed creditably, and was soon dubbed "Pugie" from the manner in which he fought his way through the many thorny paths a plebe is wont to trod. He graduated in the "Centennial Class" of 1876, receiving a diploma recommending him to the President for promotion in the artillery, cavalry, and infantry branches of service. The cavalry was his choice and nothing could dissuade him from it; the dash and renowned bravery of that arm fascinated him, and he was soon on his way to the front. He remembered well the electrical effect produced upon him by the fall of Custer and his devoted followers; he mourned for them as for brothers, and immediately applied to be transferred to a regiment in the field, that he might avenge their violent death at the hands of savages. He would not apply for transfer to the 7th which had been so terribly cut up and offered so many temptations in the line of promotion, thinking it dishonorable, and besides he knew some time must elapse before the skeleton command could be again on active duty in the field, so his application was for the 5th; but he failed to accomplish a transfer. This somewhat disappointed him, but he hoped "ours" would be ordered to the field soon, and the Nez Perces ripening gave him the longest-for

opportunity. He died a soldier's death, as he had lived a noble, heroic life. Every one that knew him felt drawn towards him irresistibly. His frank, manly countenance bore the unmistakable impress of a highly cultured gentleman, and to hear him speak of his profession was to be convinced that he would distinguish himself in it. Just one year ago to-day he left home and friends innumerable, to join his command at Walla Walla, W. T. He found friends awaiting him there in the persons of the commanding officer, Captain Whipple, and the Mayor of Walla Walla, both of whom had served with General Rains years before, and now welcomed the son with many kind assurances of their regard, making him feel at home immediately. In his letters to his parents and sisters he was very reticent regarding any dangerous duty he had performed or was likely to be called upon to undertake, but from time to time many acts of bravery came to light, and it became apparent that his superiors recognized the true merit he possessed, for he was almost immediately honored with the command of a Commissioner's escort, made Judge Advocate of a General Court-Martial, and besides the regular scouting duty, volunteered to go on many extremely hazardous expeditions, bearing despatches, etc. It was mentioned in the JOURNAL issue of June 9th, that Veterinary Surgeon Going was drowned "while accompanying Lieut. Rains in bearing despatches from the troops in the field to the Department Commander at Fort Lapwai." After losing his friend he proceeded alone through hostile country for many miles, and delivered the despatches safely, for which he received honorable mention and a token from the Department Commander. In Capt. Whipple's fight with Looking Glass' band he performed many acts of gallantry, and would have effected the capture of the chief had he been sustained by such fearless spirits as his own. W. H. C.

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel I. N. Palmer.—This regiment is changing station, under orders for Dept. of Dakota.

3RD CAVALRY, Col. Thos. C. Devin.—Headquarters, and A. D. E. F. G. Fort Laramie, Wy. T.; I. Fort Fetterman, W. T.; B. C. H. L. Camp Robinson, Neb.; M. Camp Sheridan, Neb.; K. Cheyenne Depot, W. T.

Detached Service.—Major J. W. Mason, member, and 1st Lieut. J. B. Johnson, Adj. T. of G. C.-M. Fort Laramie, W. T., vice 2d Lieut. F. H. Hardie, relieved (S. O. 111, Sept. 4, D. P.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, on Surg. certificate, Capt. W. H. Andrews, Fort Fetterman, W. T. (S. O. 110, Sept. 1, D. P.)

2d Lieut. J. E. H. Foster, extended three months (S. O., Sept. 7, W. D.)

4TH CAVALRY, Col. R. S. McKenzie.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. H. K. M. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. L. Fort Reno, I. T.; E. Fort Wallace, Kas.; I. Camp Supply, I. T.; B. F. Fort Elliott, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—Twenty days, 1st Lieut. H. H. Crews, Fort Sill, Ind. T. (S. O. 157, Aug. 31, D. M.)

5TH CAVALRY, Col. W. Merritt.—Headquarters, and A. B. H. I. L. Fort D. A. Russell, W. T.; C. D. E. F. G. K. M. Camp Brown, W. T.

1st Lieut. Reilly.—Before a G. C.-M. which convened at Fort D. A. Russell, Wy. T., June 25, 1877, of which Lieut.-Col. A. G. Brackett, 2d Cav., is president, was arraigned and tried: 1st Lieut. Bernard Reilly, Jr. Charge I.—"Violation of the 38th Article of War." Charge II.—"Conduct unbecoming an officer and a gentleman." Specification 1, 2d charge—"In that Lieut. Bernard Reilly, Jr., 5th Cavalry, being temporarily in command of Company B, 5th Cavalry, then proceeding, under orders, together with the company to which he, Lieutenant Reilly, properly belonged, for service in the Indian country, did become drunk, and did absent himself from his command, and did continue drunk and in such condition from the excessive use of intoxicating liquor as to unfit him to accompany his company on the march. This at or near Fort D. A. Russell, Wyoming Territory, and on the road to Fort Laramie, on or about the 29th day of May, 1877." Finding—Charge I. "Guilty." Charge II. Of the 1st Specification, "Guilty, except the words 'became drunk and did,' and did continue drunk and in such condition from the excessive use of intoxicating liquor as to unfit him to accompany his company on the march," and of the excepted words "Not Guilty." Of the Charge, "Not Guilty, but guilty of conduct to the prejudice of good order and military discipline." Sentence, "To be dismissed the service of the United States." The record of the proceedings of the G. C.-M. in case of 1st Lieut. B. Reilly, Jr., 5th Cav., having been transmitted to the Secretary of War for the action of the President of the United States, the following are his orders thereon, viz.:

EXECUTIVE MANSION, September 3, 1877.

The foregoing proceedings of the General Court-Martial in the case of 1st Lieutenant Bernard Reilly, junior, 5th Regiment of Cavalry, U. S. Army, are approved. The findings of the Court excepting the findings upon the second charge and its first specification, and the sentence, are approved, but the sentence is commuted to suspension from rank, command, and all pay and allowances, except seventy-five dollars monthly, for the period of one year, and will be duly executed accordingly.

H. B. HAYES.

By direction of the Secretary of War, the following comments of the Judge Advocate General upon the findings upon the first specification to the second charge, and upon that charge, are published, viz.: "In the opinion of this office, the finding to the second charge should not receive Executive approval. The specification, as left by the finding, is held to be fatally defective, in that it alleges no offence. It fails to charge that the absence of the accused was without permission or without urgent necessity. . . . It is further remarked that, had the necessary allegations to describe an illegal absence been inserted, the finding of the Court that the offence fell within the purview of the 62d Article of War is untenable. It could properly have been laid as a violation of the 40th Article only, of which the Court had no power to convict by substitution." The Secretary of War directs that the mitigated sentence in the case of 1st Lieut. B. Reilly, Jr., 5th Cav., take effect Sept. 15, 1877 (G. C.-M. O. 62, H. Q. A., Sept. 3.)

6TH CAVALRY, Col. James Oakes.—Headquarters and C. G. M. Camp Grant, A. T.; B. Camp Lowell, A. T.; K. Fort Whipple, A. T.; H. L. Camp Bowie, A. T.; E. D. Camp Apache, A. T.; A. Camp Verde, A. T.; I. Camp McDowell, A. T.; F. Camp Thomas, A. T.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. H. P. Perrine at Hdqrs Dept. of Arizona (S. O. 95, Aug. 23, D. A.)

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel S. D. Sturgis.—Headquarters, and B. E. G. I. K. L. Ft. A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. D. H. Ft. Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Totten, D. T.; F. Ft. Abercrombie, D. T.

8TH CAVALRY, Col. J. I. Gregg.—Headquarters and C. D. I. L. M. Fort Brown, Tex.; A. B. F. K. Fort Clark, Tex.; E. G. H. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, 1st Lieut. J. W. Pullman, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 158, Sept. 5, D. T.)

9TH CAVALRY, Col. Edward Hatch.—Headquarters, Santa Fe, N. M.; D. E. Fort Union, N. M.; I. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; K. Fort Garland, C. T.; F. H. M. Ft. Stanton, N. M.; A. B. C. G. Fort Bayard, N. M.; L. Fort Union, N. M.

Change of Command.—Major A. P. Morrow, at Fort Union, N. M., assigned to command of post (S. O. 59, Aug. 30, D. N. M.)

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.—Headquarters and A. D. L. Ft. Concho, Tex.; G. Fort Griffin, Tex.; H. Fort Davis, Tex.; I. Ft. Richardson, Tex.; B. Fort Duncan, Tex.; K. San Felipe, Tex.; F. K. M. Ft. Clark, Tex.; C. Ft. McKavett, Tex.

A FEARFUL MARCH ON THE STAKED PLAINS.

We are enabled through the courtesy of the Headquarters Department of Texas to publish the following very interesting report of a scout under circumstances of the greatest suffering made by Capt. Nicholas Nolan, with Company A, from Fort Concho, Tex., July 10, 1877. The company left Fort Concho at 9 o'clock A. M., marched up the North Concho River, a distance of 20 miles, and camped.

July 11, at 7 o'clock A. M., left camp and continued up the North Concho River to camp at a point known as Camp Hudson, a distance of 25 miles. This day one man was sunstruck, but soon recovered from its effects.

July 12, left camp at 7 o'clock A. M., and marched up the North Concho River to its head, a distance of 15 miles.

July 13, at 6.30 o'clock A. M., left camp and continued the march, leaving the North Concho, taking a trail leading to Big Springs, a distance of 35 miles, and went into camp. The command was compelled to make this march on account of not finding White Springs in the vicinity of the Four Mountains.

July 14, left camp at 7 o'clock A. M., and marched to Wild Horse Springs, a distance of 17 miles. Wild Horse Springs are supposed to be the headwaters of what is known as Morgan's Creek, and lie in a northeasterly direction from Big Springs.

July 15, left camp at 6.30 o'clock and marched 20 miles to the main Colorado River.

July 16, was compelled to make a ford, in order to cross the wagons to the north side of the river; this done, at 7 o'clock A. M., broke camp, crossed and marched up the river 20 miles. It was intended in this day's march to find a suitable point to establish a supply camp, in which the command was unsuccessful.

July 17, at 6.30 o'clock A. M., left camp and marched in a northeasterly direction to Bull Creek, a distance of 15 miles, where a suitable location was found and the supply camp established. This point is about seven miles to the northeast of Mucha-que Mountains. Here was found a party of twenty-eight men encamped, formed into a company, for the purpose of following and recovering stock stolen by Indians from them, from Buffalo camps and other points. They had with them for a guide a Mexican by the name of Jose Anaya, who had an extensive knowledge of the Staked Plains, and who had formerly been a guide with Gen. Mackenzie in his scouts through this country. The party requested Capt. Nolan to accompany them in their search for Indians, and having no guide with his command, he was only too happy to accede to their request; the object of the scout being to assist civilians and to find and punish all marauding Indians. Their guide Jose was largely interested in finding Indians, he having lost stock himself. He informed Capt. Nolan that he was confident Indians could be found at Laguna Sabinas or Double Lake, as this party had just returned from a scout around Casa Maria, Cañon Blanco and Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos, where they could find no recent signs of Indians.

July 18, both parties remained in camp. When Company A left Fort Concho the transportation consisted of four six-mule teams, although the orders were for eight pack mules in addition, but owing to the few mules then at the post, the company could not obtain any pack mules. That morning the eight leaders were taken from the teams and the four wagons sent with four mules each to Fort Concho for an additional supply of rations and forage. During all this day the command was actively engaged in making preparations for a 20 days' scout.

July 19, at about 5 o'clock P. M., all arrangements having been completed, Company A left camp. The command now consisted of Capt. Nolan, 1st Lieut. C. L. Cooper, and forty enlisted men, and twenty-two of the citizen party. Sergeant Allsup was left in charge of the supply camp with nineteen enlisted men and a few of the citizens, taking care of their own transportation. This day the company marched to the main prong of the Colorado River, a distance of 15 miles, where they made a dry camp for the night.

July 20, at 5 o'clock A. M., started and marched to the head of Tobacco Creek, a distance of 15 miles.

July 21, at 7 o'clock A. M., the command left camp and marched eight miles to a point on Tobacco Creek, where they halted, and were deciding to make a night march to Laguna Sabinas. At about 4 o'clock P. M., Quania, a Quohada chief of the Comanche tribe, came into camp and produced a pass from the Indian agent at Fort Sill, I. T., dated July 12, 1877, which was countersigned by Col. R. S. Mackenzie, 4th Cavalry, commanding Fort Sill. The pass authorized him and party to be absent from the reservation forty days, the purport of the pass seeming to indicate that they were on a mission to bring back Indians that had left the reservation. Being perfectly satisfied that the pass

was genuine, and finding that he and party were liberally supplied with Government horses, equipments, arms, ammunition and rations, Capt. Nolan did not feel authorized in detaining him. At 7.30 o'clock P. M. the company left this halting place and proceeded on to Laguna Sabinas, a distance of 50 miles, arriving there at 8 o'clock on the morning of July 22, and going into camp on the ground where Lieut.-Col. Shafter, 24th Infantry, had his supply camp in 1875. Great difficulty was found in obtaining water for the command, the men being compelled to dig several holes and dip out the water with small tin cups, securing it in camp kettles, in order to obtain enough for men and animals. This was a long and tedious job, and the command remained in camp during this day.

July 23, the guide Jose and a party of the citizens left camp for the purpose of ascertaining if there were any signs of Indians, and if water was to be found in the vicinity of the five wells. At about 11 o'clock A. M., Quania, the Quohada chief and party, again visited camp, where they remained until about 5 o'clock P. M., when he left, taking a westerly direction. This was the last seen of them.

July 24, Jose and party returned and reported that they had found a trail of a few Indians some 20 miles to the west of our camp, and that it ran in a northeasterly direction toward Double Lake. The guide also said that his party had travelled 40 miles without water, having found none during the entire trip, which occupied thirty hours. At 4.30 o'clock P. M. the command left camp and started for Double Lake, marched 25 miles and made a dry camp for the night.

July 25, at 6 o'clock A. M., left camp and marched to Double Lake, a distance of about 15 miles, camping on the ground occupied by Lieut.-Col. Shafter in 1875. Here the same difficulties in obtaining water were encountered as at Laguna Sabinas. At this point no fresh signs of Indians were discovered. During the day the guide Jose and a party of the citizens made a scout directly west, and went to Dry Lakes, 17 miles, for the purpose of ascertaining if there was water there, and if any signs of Indians could be found.

July 26, the command remained in camp awaiting the return of guide and party. At about 11 o'clock A. M. two of the party returned and reported that the guide had seen forty Indians pass that morning at 8.30 o'clock, about three miles west of Dry Lakes, and that they were travelling in a northeasterly direction. At 1 o'clock the command was saddled up and ready to start, but owing to the tardiness of the two scouts was unable to get off until 3 o'clock P. M. Marched to Dry Lakes, arriving there a little before sundown, finding the guide and balance of his party. At this place no water could be found either for men or horses. Capt. Nolan then asked Jose how far it was to water, he said 15 or not more than 20 miles. The command continued on in a direct westerly course to strike the trail. Darkness coming on, the guide informed them that he was unable to proceed further until morning, so that the command unsaddled and made a dry camp.

July 27, at daylight, the command was saddled up, left camp and followed on the trail until about 2 o'clock P. M., at which time they were compelled to abandon it, on account of the ponies of the guide and citizens giving out. They were now in the immediate vicinity of the Sand Hills. During the early part of the day, the trail ran in a northeasterly direction, for about 25 miles; at this point the Indians scattered, going in several directions, which tended to confuse the guide. After some time the main trail was again found, running in a westerly direction, which was then taken and followed 15 miles. They were now in the Sand Hills. The command now commenced to suffer exceedingly for water. One of the men, at this time, fell from his horse from the effects of sunstroke, and Capt. Nolan asked the guide how far it was to water. He replied 6 or 7 miles; his pony being now completely broken down and unable to go further, the Captain gave him one of his own private horses, in order that they might find water as soon as possible. They then continued on in a westerly course and marched two miles, when the guide suddenly changed his course to a northeasterly direction. He, being mounted on a fresh horse, could make better headway than the command, owing to the exhausted condition of the men. He pushed ahead, the command following him on the trail as fast as they could, but being continually detained by sick men, were unable to keep up with him without abandoning the sick men. In this way they followed on after him for 15 miles, until dark. During this last march of 15 miles a great portion of the command being recruits, commenced to give out, continually falling from their horses. Up to this time there were three men sunstruck. Owing now to the exhausted condition of the men, Captain Nolan was compelled to halt for awhile, fully expecting that the guide had found water and would soon join them. Previous to marching the last six miles he selected eight of my men (old soldiers), and directed them to continue on after the guide. He gave them nearly all the canteens, with instructions as soon as they found water to fill them and return to the command without delay. Up to this time the company had marched about 55 miles under a broiling sun, over a barren sandy plain, without a drop of water. From the statements of the guide they fully expected to have found water during the early part of the day. Capt. Nolan did not again see the eight men who I sent after the guide, until my arrival at the supply camp on August 6. At this point the command remained in camp over night. Before going into this camp, about a mile on the back trail, Capt. Nolan left two sick men, detailing Sergeant Wm. L. Umbles to remain with them, with instructions, as soon as they were able, to bring them into camp. This sergeant, instead of doing as directed, during the early part of the evening, with the two sick men came up and passed on, by the camp, within easy halting distance, without halting, although challenged by the Captain and one of the command who had been sent back to show them

into camp; thus disgracefully deserting the command. This Sergeant Umbles is one of the party who afterwards went into Fort Concho and circulated the false reports of Capt. Nolan and command being lost on the Staked Plains, and that the command had all abandoned the Captain.

July 28, at daylight, the guide and the eight men not returning, Capt. Nolan saddled up, but had great difficulty in getting the mules packed. Sergeant Umbles, the evening previous, having ordered to accompany him, the only man with the company competent to pack, the Captain had to do most of the packing himself. When ready to start all the citizens were scattered over the plains, their ponies gone. One of the citizens, Mr. Benson, advised that a northeasterly direction be taken, this being the course the guide had taken, when last seen. Capt. Nolan then left camp on this course and marched about 15 miles, when he came to the conclusion that as no trace of the guide could be found and as the Casa Maria was a small waterhole, and the distance to it unknown, so that a large command might easily pass within a short distance of it without its being discovered, it was best to return to Double Lake. This decision was based on the fact that he was now between his trail of the previous day, which lay to the west, and that of Col. Shafter of 1875, which was to the east, and consequently could not possibly miss the Lakes. This is the course the ponies of the citizens had taken after stampeding, and were afterwards found on this trail and at the Lakes. Capt. Nolan now became convinced that the evening previous the guide was completely lost and that he had omitted taking bearings over the route travelled. In this he is supported by the statements of the men, who had followed him after water during the night, and who informed him it was not found until the morning of the next day at about noon. The Captain attributes his getting lost to the zeal he displayed in following the trail, he being largely interested in finding Indians, having lost stock himself, and cannot, under the circumstances, attach any blame to him. The command now changed its course in the direction of Double Lake and marched about 15 miles when, owing to the men becoming completely exhausted, continually falling from their horses, they had much difficulty in making progress. At last they were compelled to halt until the sun went down. Just before making this halt, about a mile back, one of the men fainted. Captain Nolan directed Corporal Gilmore and one man to remain with him and bring him up as soon as he recovered. This corporal, instead of obeying orders by rejoining the command as soon as the man was able, deserted with sick man and the man left with him. He is one of the parties who accompanied Sergt. Umbles to Fort Concho and propagated the false reports. This corporal and the two privates lost their horses and equipments. Soon after this halt Lance Corpl. Fremont, without any authority, together with two men, took their horses and two pack mules and deserted the command, which was, at this time, suffering intensely for want of water. One of Lieut. Cooper's private horses had become so exhausted he was killed and his blood distributed among the men. Previous to this the command were suffering so much for water, they were compelled to drink their own and their horses urine, as also did the horses and mules. Having sugar along Capt. Nolan issued a liberal supply to the men, which tended to make the urine palatable. At this halt they remained until about 11 o'clock P. M., when the command commenced packing and to saddle up, but owing to the exhausted condition of the men, it occupied at least three hours to get ready and to start. At this point a large portion of the rations had to be abandoned. Capt. Nolan was also compelled to abandon one horse, unable to move. At about 2 o'clock A. M., of July 29, got started and marched 25 miles, but owing to the intense heat and fearful condition of the men, was compelled to halt in a scrub mesquite flat and obtain such little shelter as a saddle blanket would afford. During the last march one horse and equipments were abandoned. Thus they remained here, powerless to move, until after sundown, when they again got started and marched a distance of 15 miles to Double Lake, arriving there at about 4 o'clock A. M., July 30. At the last halting place they were obliged to abandon a private horse of Lieut. Cooper's and seven company horses; three of these company horses were killed and their blood distributed among the men; all surplus rations and property that could not be taken was abandoned. At this halt two mules stampeded. Up to the arrival at Double Lake the command had been without water eighty-six hours. On arrival at Double Lake they found Sergt. Thompson and six men, who, the day previous, had been sent in advance to Double Lake. Five horses of this party dropped dead on the way. As soon as the company reached this water two men were sent back on the trail with canteens filled to meet three men, who had straggled and when last seen were in the vicinity of Double Lake. They also had instructions to render assistance to other men coming in. These two men, sent out with water, returned and reported that they were unable to find any trace of the three stragglers. Capt. Nolan immediately sent out other parties in different directions, who made diligent search for them, but without success. In the evening of this day two men, who had straggled from the command, came into camp. One of these men had lost his horse and equipments. During the day a party was sent to the last camp to bring in some of the rations which had been abandoned. This party allowed the pack mule to escape from them, but it afterwards came back to camp, the men returning without accomplishing their mission.

July 31, the command remained in camp. At about daylight Capt. Nolan sent a detail with two pack mules back to the last camp for rations; they returned in the afternoon with an abundant supply. About 11 o'clock A. M., this day, Capt. P. L. Lee, with his company (G), 10th Cavalry, with a party of Tonkawa Indian scouts, came into camp and upon learning Capt. Nolan's situa-

tion, immediately tendered all the assistance in his power. One of his wagons was at once unloaded and with a party of men and Indian scouts dispatched on the back trail, with an abundance of water, in order to pick up stragglers and all abandoned property. The scouts were particularly instructed to scatter and use all possible means to find lost men and property.

August 1, the command remained in camp awaiting the return of parties sent out, who returned in the afternoon, bringing with them Lance Corporal Fremont and Private Gaddie, whom they found about 10 miles from camp, having lost their horses and equipments and two pack mules with packs. This Corporal Fremont is the party referred to as having deserted on the evening of July 28, taking with him the two men and two pack mules. This corporal reported that one of his party (Private Derwin) had died, and that the three horses they had with them had also died, and that the equipments had been abandoned as they could not carry them. This day a horse, ridden by Private Rose, died in camp from the effects of a gun-shot wound, while out as a flanker near Dry Lake. The shot was supposed to have been fired by an Indian. The Tonkawa scouts, who returned by Dry Lake, about 17 miles west from camp, reported that they had found the body of a soldier. In the evening a detail, with a wagon, was again sent out on the back trail, to make a more thorough search for men and property.

August 2, remained in camp. Corporal Roberts, with a detail, was sent to bury the man found by the Indian scouts. Upon their return, they reported that they had found the body, which proved to be that of Private J. F. Gordon, which they buried. This was one of the three stragglers, before referred to, as last seen in the vicinity of camp. Corporal Roberts and party had also instructions to make thorough search at Dry Lake and vicinity, to discover any stragglers and property, but found no signs. The party with the wagon, sent out on the back trail, returned without finding any men or property.

August 3, the command still remained in camp. Captain Nolan sent out a wagon and party, to bury the man Derwin, reported by Corporal Fremont as dead. The corporal accompanied the party. On arriving in the vicinity of the place, where it had been reported the man had died, a most diligent search was made by the scouts and men, but no trace of his remains could be found. This morning Captain Lee sent a scout to Laguna Sabinas to search for signs of Indians.

August 4, Sergeant Allsup and 15 men of the company, who had been left in charge of supply camp, arrived in search of the command, the sergeant having been informed by Sergeant Umbles, that the command had all perished. Captain Nolan now learned for the first time that this Sergeant Umbles' party, and Corporal Gilmore and party, had reached supply camp in safety, and that Sergeant Umbles had ordered Private Johnson to accompany himself and Corpl. Gilmore to Fort Concho, they taking fresh horses belonging to men left at supply camp. Sergeant Allsup also reported that Sergeant Umbles stated to him at the time of leaving supply camp for Fort Concho, that his object in going there was to get a commissioned officer to come out and take charge of the remnant of the company. Immediately after hearing this report, Captain Nolan sent two couriers to Fort Concho, by way of supply camp, with a pencilled communication to the Post Adjutant, giving a rough statement as to the condition of the command, and that all statements made by Sergeant Umbles to the contrary would be false. In the afternoon of this day, the scout sent out yesterday by Captain Lee to Laguna Sabinas, returned and reported signs of Indians, which were supposed to be that of Quania and party, returning to Fort Sill.

August 5, at 6 o'clock A. M., broke camp and proceeded towards supply camp, being accompanied by Captain Lee's command. Marched to the brakes of Double Mountain Fork of the Brazos, a distance of 33 miles, arriving there at sundown. Owing to the guides missing the water holes the men were compelled to make a dry camp.

August 6, at 6 o'clock A. M., left camp and marched to supply camp, on Bull Creek, where they arrived at 12 o'clock M., a distance of 20 miles. During this march—from Double Lake to supply camp—the animals were without water 28 hours. This afternoon Asst. Surg. J. H. P. King, Lieut. R. G. Smither, adjutant 10th Cavalry, and Lieut. Wallace Tear, 25th Infantry, with a portion of the 10th Cavalry band, with two ambulances, arrived from Fort Concho, in search of the command, and to render any assistance in their power; they having acted upon the false statements and reports of Sergeant Umbles and Corporal Gilmore when they came into Fort Concho. On Capt. Nolan's arrival at supply camp, he received a telegram, dated Headquarters, Fort Griffin, Texas, July 31, 1877, directing him, pursuant to telegraphic instructions from Headquarters Department of Texas, dated July 31, to return to Fort Concho; accordingly, at about 6 o'clock A. M., on Aug. 7, he broke up the supply camp and marched to Colorado River, a distance of 15 miles, Capt. Lee's command accompanying him, when he camped for the night. That morning Asst. Surg. King and Lieut. Tear, with a four-mule ambulance, were sent to Fort Concho, their services not being required, Lieut. Smither and band detachment remaining with the company.

August 8, at 6:30 o'clock A. M., left camp and marched to Davis Creek, a distance of 13 miles. Capt. Nolan was here informed that he would have to march 25 miles, without reaching water, so he went into camp until four o'clock P. M., when he again started and marched to Morgan's Creek, a distance of 10 miles, and made a dry camp. At this place a horse was shot having glanders. This morning Captain Lee and his command separated from Captain Nolan and proceeded on to Fort Griffin.

August 9, they left camp at 5:40 o'clock A. M., marched to Deep Creek, a distance of 17 miles, where they

found excellent rain water, and went into camp. At this camp one horse died from blind staggers.

August 10, at 3:30 o'clock P. M., left camp and marched 12 miles to Rock Springs.

August 11, left camp at 4:30 o'clock A. M., marched to Hackberry Springs, a distance of four miles, halted until 3:30 o'clock P. M., and then continued on to Willow Creek, a distance of 12 miles.

August 12, left camp at 5:30 o'clock A. M., marched down the North Concho River to three miles east of Monumental Park, a distance of 30 miles.

August 13, left camp at 5:30 o'clock A. M., marched down the North Concho to Grape Creek, a distance of 24 miles.

August 14, left camp at 5:15 o'clock A. M., marched 13 miles into Fort Concho, arriving there at about 9 o'clock A. M.

Captain Nolan thinks that had water been found in places where former scouts found it in abundance, without a doubt this scout would have been successful, resulting in the capture of not only the Indians, on whose trail he was, but possibly other marauders.

At the points, before referred to as having been the camps of Lieut.-Col. Shafter in 1875, and where at that time large bodies of fresh water existed, on this scout it was obtained only by great labor in digging, and then brackish and unfit to drink.

The command, after leaving the head of Concho River, encountered many difficulties in finding water, as all the springs and water holes, where heretofore plenty could be found, were dried up. From these facts and other signs observed during this scout, Capt. Nolan is of the opinion that but very few Indians are east of the Staked Plains, and those only in parties of from two to four.

During the absence of the command from supply camp, Sergeant Allsup says that on four occasions three Indians attempted to steal the stock, but, owing to his vigilance, were unsuccessful.

The conduct of the men generally was exemplary, with the exception of the three non-commissioned officers already referred to.

The missing men, had they obeyed orders, would have reached water as soon as the command did, and, under the circumstance, no blame can be attached to any one but themselves. After reaching water, every effort was made to rescue them. Capt. Nolan thinks that, had the men been able to remain on their horses, he could have reached water at least thirty-six hours sooner, and that all of the men and horses would have been saved.

The Captain learned from the guide, on arrival at Dry Lake, that the party of forty Indians he reported before leaving Double Lake, turned out to be a party of eight only.

The loss of the command, during the scout, was four men—two of whom died, and two that are still missing—twenty-three public horses and two private horses and four pack mules.

1ST ARTILLERY, Col. Israel Vogdes.—Headquarters and K. Fort Adams, R. I.; A. B. Easton, Pa.; C. D. H. L. M. Reading, Pa.; E. F. I. Mauch Chunk, Pa.; G. Fort Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Major J. Mendenhall, Capt. L. L. Langdon, 1st Lieuts. F. C. Nichols, I. T. Webster, 2d Lieut. J. S. Oyster, members, and 2d Lieut. J. Pope, Jr., J. A. of G. C. M. Reading, Penn., Sept. 7 (S. O. 204, Sept. 5, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 2d Lieut. J. P. Wisser, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 207, Sept. 8, M. D. A.)
To Join.—1st Lieut. G. P. Cotton to Reading, Pa., and join his battery (S. O. 204, Sept. 5, M. D. A.)

2ND ARTILLERY.—Colonel William F. Barry.—Headquarters, and A. C. D. Ft. McHenry, Md.; E. F. L. Carlisle Bks. Pa.; M. Pittsburg, Pa.; K. Fort Monroe, Va.; I. Washington, D. C.

Change of Station.—Lieut.-Col. H. A. Allen to Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 204, Sept. 5, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, Capt. H. G. Litchfield, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 203, Sept. 4, M. D. A.)
One month, Capt. F. B. Hamilton, Washington Arsenal, D. C. (S. O. 204, Sept. 5, M. D. A.)

3RD ARTILLERY, Col. George W. Getty.—Headquarters, Ft. Hamilton, N. Y. H.; A. Ft. Monroe, Va.; B. Scranton, Pa.; C. Wilkesbarre, Pa.; F. H. K. Pittsburg, Pa.; D. E. G. L. Mauch Chunk, Pa.; I. M. Mauch Chunk, Pa.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. B. Burbank detailed as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York (S. O., Sept. 6, W. D.)
Lieut.-Col. R. B. Ayres to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H. (S. O. 208, Sept. 10, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Ten days, Capt. J. R. Kelly, Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn. (S. O. 205, Sept. 6, M. D. A.)

4TH ARTILLERY, Col. W. H. French.—Headquarters, B. C. Presidio, Cal.; H. K. L. Alcatraz Isl., Cal.; E. M. Fort Stevens, Or.; D. G. Fort Canby, Wash. T.; I. Ft. Monroe, Va.; A. Fort Townsend, W. T.; F. Ft. San Jose, Cal.
* In the field against the Nez Percé Indians.

Change of Station.—Capt. C. B. Throckmorton ordered to join his battalion. 1st Lieut. G. H. Paddock was temporarily assigned for duty at Fort Stevens, Ore., and 1st Lieut. B. R. Jones ordered to the field. If unable to join his battalion to report to Major J. Green, 1st Cav., for assignment to duty until able to join his proper battalion (S. F. O. 38, July 26, D. C.)

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. W. F. Stewart to report to Major E. C. Mason, A. A. I. G., for special duty (S. F. O. 37, July 25, D. C.)

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, 1st Lieut. A. B. Dyer, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 208, Sept. 10, M. D. A.)
Relieved.—Capt. E. A. Bancroft, being wounded in action, was ordered to Fort Townsend, W. T. (S. F. O. 39, July 27, D. C.)

5TH ARTILLERY, Col. Henry J. Hunt.—Headquarters and E. F. I. Charleston, S. C.; A. K. St. Augustine, Fla.; B. M. Scranton, Pa.; D. E. I. Fort McHenry, Md.; L. Fort Barrancas, Fla.; G. H. Fort Brooke, Fla.; C. Ft. Monroe, Va.

Detached Service.—Major R. Arnold, A. A. I. G., to

Wilkesbarre, Penn., to inspect the 3d Inf., thence to Pittsburg to determine whether the regiment has been equipped according to orders, and to inspect troops at Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Mauch Chunk, Easton, Reading, Carlisle Barracks, and Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Penn., at Fort McHenry, Md., and at Washington Arsenal, D. C. (S. O. 208, Sept. 10, M. D. A.)
Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. G. A. Kinsel, Fort McHenry, Md. (S. O. 204, Sept. 5, M. D. A.)

1ST INFANTRY.—Colonel Thomas G. Pitcher.—Headquarters and C. E. I. Ft. Randall, D. T.; A. Lower Brule Agency, D. B. Ft. Sully, D. T.; G. K. Standing Rock Agency.
 † In the field.

2ND INFANTRY. Colonel Frank Wheaton.—En route via Railroad and Steamboat to Dept. of Columbia.

3RD INFANTRY. Colonel De L. Floyd-Jones.—Headquarters at Ft. Pittsburg, Pa.; A. B. C. E. F. G. K. Scranton, Pa.; D. J. Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Change of Station.—Detachments from Holly Springs, Miss.; Jackson, Miss., and Mobile and Huntsville, La., to Allegheny Arsenal (S. O. 140, Sept. 3, D. G.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. F. W. Roe to Holly Springs, Miss., for duty with the detachment now under orders for Pittsburg, Pa. (S. O. 139, Sept. 1, D. G.)
Relieved.—1st Lieut. J. P. Thompson and F. B. Jones of charge of National Cemeteries in the Southern States (S. O. 143, Sept. 6, D. G.)

4TH INFANTRY. Colonel Franklin F. Flint.—Headquarters and G. K. Fort Bridger, W. T.; A. Fort Fred. Steele, W. T.; C. F. Ft. Fetterman, W. T.; D. Omaha Bks. Neb.; E. E. I. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; H. Camp Stambaugh.

5TH INFANTRY. Colonel Nelson A. Miles.—Headquarters and A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. I. K. Cantonment Tongue River, M. T.

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. W. H. C. Bowen to Fort Snelling, to conduct enlisted men to stations on upper Missouri, thence to join his company at the Cantonment on Tongue River (S. O. 118, Sept. 5, D. D.)

6TH INFANTRY. Colonel William B. Hazen.—Headquarters and C. D. E. F. G. H. I. Ft. Buford, D. T.; A. Standing Rock Agency, D. T.; B. Fort Abraham Lincoln, D. T.; K. Fort Stevenson, D. T.

Detached Service.—By direction of the President, the instructions contained in letter from the War Department, dated Aug. 1, 1877, directing Col. W. B. Hazen to report to the Hon. the Secretary of State for special duty, are confirmed (S. O., Sept. 10, W. D.)

7TH INFANTRY. Col. John Gibbon.—Headquarters, and A. B. H. I. K. Fort Shaw, M. T.; C. G. Fort Ellis, M. T.; D. E. Camp Baker, M. T.; F. Fort Benton, M. T.

Big Hole Casualties.—The following is a correct list of the killed and wounded resulting from the battle fought between General Gibbon's 7th Inf. and the Nez Percé Indians, near Big Hole River, M. T., on the 9th of August last. The list is from one made by 1st Lieut. C. A. Coolidge, on the field, and verified since his return to Fort Shaw, M. T.:

Killed.—Co. A: Capt. Wm. Logan, Private John B. Smith. *Wounded.*—1st Lieut. C. A. Coolidge, thigh and right hand; Privates J. C. Lehmer, right leg, serious; C. Alberts, left breast, serious; L. D. Brown, right shoulder, slight; G. Lehr, scalp, slight.

Killed.—Co. B: 1st Lieut. James H. Bradley.

Killed.—Co. D: Corporals W. H. Payne and J. Eisenhut; Musician Gallagher; Private Butterly, Co. E, attached. *Wounded.*—Sergeants Wm. Wright, scalp, slight; P. C. Daly, forehead, slight; James Bell, right shoulder, slight; Corporal John Murphy, right hip, slight; Musician T. Cronin, right shoulder and chest, serious; Private Keys, right foot, serious.

Killed.—Co. F: Privates Pomeroy and McGuire. *Wounded.*—Capt. Constant Williams, scalp and right side, slight; Sergt. Watson, right hip, severe; Corporal Lutman, both legs; Musician Erickson, left arm; Privates Hunter, right hand, severely; Morrow, through both cheeks, serious.

Killed.—Co. G: 1st Sergt. R. L. Edgeworth, Sergt. W. H. Martin, Corporals D. O'Connor and R. E. Sale, Privates O'Brien and Mautz. *Wounded.*—Sergeants J. H. Frederick, left shoulder, slight; R. Bensinger, right breast, bad; Privates Connor, right eye, slight; Banghart, right shoulder, thigh and wrist, bad; Bourk, right breast, severely.

Killed.—Co. I: Sergt. M. Hogan, Corporal D. McCaffery, Private Broetz. *Wounded.*—1st Lieut. W. L. English, badly, died at Deer Lodge, M. T., Aug. 19, 1877; Corporal R. Cunliffe, shoulder and arm, slight; Privates Fallon, hip and leg, severely; Thompson, left shoulder, slight; De Vos, ankle and leg, bad.

Killed.—Co. K: 1st Sergt. F. J. Stortz, Musician Thos. Stinebaker, Privates Klie and M. L. Drake, Co. H, attached. *Wounded.*—2d Lieut. C. A. Woodruff, leg, thigh and foot, bad; Sergt. H. Clark, heel, slight; Privates Heaton, wrist, slight; Devine, left fore arm, bad; Huriburt, left shoulder, slight.

Killed.—Co. L, 2d Cav.: Sergt. Edward Page.

Wounded.—Col. John Gibbon (Comdg.), leg, severe.

8TH INFANTRY. Col. August V. Kautz.—Headquarters, Prescott, A. T.; F. Fort Whipple, A. T.; A. B. Camp Verde, A. T.; C. Camp McDowell, A. T.; E. K. Camp Lowell, A. T.; G. Camp Apache, A. T.; H. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; I. Cp. Grant, A. T.; D. Camp Thomas, A. T.

9TH INFANTRY. Col. John H. King.—Headquarters and B. D. F. H. I. K. Omaha Barrack, Neb.; C. Ft. Laramie, W. T.; G. Camp Robinson, Neb.; E. Cantonment Reno, W. T.; A. North Platte, Neb.

10TH INFANTRY. Colonel Henry B. Clitz.—Headquarters and A. B. C. F. I. Ft. McKavett, Texas; D. Fort McIntosh, Tex.; E. San Antonio, Tex.; G. H. K. Fort Clark, Tex.
 * In the field.

11TH INFANTRY. Colonel William H. Wood.—Headquarters and D. E. I. K. Cheyenne Agency, D. T.; G. H. Tongue River Cant., M. T.; A. B. C. F. Post No. 2, M. T.

12TH INFANTRY. Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.—Headquarters and E. K. Angel Island, Cal.; A. Camp Mojave, A. T.; C. Ft. Yuma, Cal.; D. Department of Columbia; E. Camp Gaston, Cal.; G. I. Camp McDermitt, Nev.; H. Camp Hall, Nev.; F. Alcatraz Island, Cal.
 * In the field against the Nez Percé Indians.

13TH INFANTRY. Colonel P. R. de Trobriand.—Headquarters and B. F. H. K. Wilkesbarre, Pa.; A. Scranton, Pa.; C. E. I. Pittsburg, Pa.; D. G. Lake Charles, La.

Detached Service.—1st Lieut. J. B. Guthrie to Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., and take command of post. Lieut. Guthrie is relieved from the operation of par. 2, of Dept. S. O. 138, current series, and 1st Lieut. J. A. Olmsted, R. Q. M., is appointed in his stead (S. O. 140, Sept. 3, D. G.)

Leave of Absence.—One month, to apply for extension of three months, Capt. G. M. Bascom, Scranton, Penn. (S. O. 208, Sept. 10, M. D. A.)

14TH INFANTRY. Col. John E. Smith.—Headquarters and D. E. G. I. Camp Douglas, Utah; B. F. Camp Robinson, Neb.; A. Fort Hall, Idaho; H. Fort Cameron, U. T.; K. Fort Hartsuff; C. Camp Sheridan, Neb.

Change of Station.—Co. I from Fort Hall to Camp Douglas, Utah (S. O. 110, Sept. 1, D. P.)

15TH INFANTRY. Col. Geo. A. Woodward.—Headquarters and D. K. Ft. Wingate, N. M.; B. Ft. Garland, C. T.; A. G. Fort Craig, N. M.; C. Ft. Union, N. M.; E. Fort Bayard, N. M.; H. Fort Stanton, N. M.; I. Fort Marcy, N. M.

16TH INFANTRY. Colonel G. Pennypacker.—Headquarters and A. C. H. Fort Riley, Kas.; E. I. Fort Reno, I. T.; B. D. Fort Sill, I. T.; G. Fort Hays, Kas.; K. Fort Gibson, I. T.; F. Fort Wallace, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—1st Lieut. E. S. Ewing, Fort Gibson, Ind. T., extended one month (S. O. 83, Sept. 8, M. D. M.)

17TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas L. Crittenden.—Headquarters and E. F. I. K. Standing Rock Ay., D. T.; B. D. G. Fort A. Lincoln, D. T.; A. Fort Abercrombie, D. T.; H. Fort Rice, D. T.; C. Ft. Sisseton, D. T.

18TH INFANTRY. Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.—Headquarters and D. G. H. Allegheny Arsenal, Pittsburg, Pa.; A. Chattanooga, Tenn.; B. Indianapolis, Ind.; C. Jeffersonville, Ind.; E. K. Pittsburg, Pa.; F. Atlanta, Ga.; I. Scranton, Pa.

Detached Service.—Capt. E. R. Kellogg from Chattanooga, Tenn., to Atlanta, Ga., thence to his station (S. O. 154, Sept. 3, D. S.)

19TH INFANTRY. Colonel Charles H. Smith.—Headquarters and E. H. K. Ft. Lyon, C. T.; F. G. Ft. Dodge, Kas.; D. Fort Larned, Kas.; C. I. Fort Elliott, Tex.; A. B. Camp Supply, I. T.

Relieved.—Lieut. Col. W. H. Lewis relieved from duty as member G. C. M. (S. O. 161, Sept. 7, D. M.)

20TH INFANTRY. Colonel Geo. Sykes.—Headquarters and B. G. Fort Snelling, Minn.; A. Fort Seward, D. T.; D. F. Fort Pembina, D. T.; K. Fort Totten, D. T.; C. Fort Rice, D. T.; H. Standing Rock Agency; E. I. Fort Sully, D. T.

21ST INFANTRY. Colonel Alfred Sully.—Headquarters and D. E. I. Fort Vancouver, W. T.; K. Camp Harney, Or.; B. H. Ft. Walla Walla, W. T.; C. Ft. Townsend, W. T.; F. Fort Klamath, Or.; G. Fort Lapwai, I. T.; A. Fort Boise, I. T.
 * In the field against the Nez Percé Indians.

Change of Station.—Capt. S. P. Jocelyn to join his battalion (S. F. O. 38, July 26, D. C.)

Detached Service.—2d Lieut. E. S. Farrow, acting ordnance officer for right column of Dept. of Columbia (S. F. O. 37, July 25, D. C.)

2d Lieut. E. S. Farrow was detailed as battalion quartermaster for the infantry battalion of Dept. of Columbia, and to continue his duties as acting ordnance officer (S. F. O. 38, July 26, D. C.)

Individual scouts, couriers, messengers, etc., with Gen. Howard's column, were placed under 1st Lieut. R. H. Fletcher (S. F. O. 39, July 27, D. C.)

Relieved.—2d Lieut. C. A. Williams, being wounded in action, was ordered to Fort Vancouver, W. T., with authority to apply to superior Hdqrs for permission to proceed to his home; there to await recovery from his wounds (S. F. O. 39, July 27, D. C.)

22ND INFANTRY. Colonel David S. Stanley.—Headquarters and D. Ft. Wayne, Mich.; B. Ft. Porter, N. Y.; A. C. E. F. G. H. I. K. Wilkesbarre, Pa.

Detached Service.—Capt. J. B. Irvine, Co. A, to Fort Wayne, Mich.; Capt. F. Clarke, Co. I, to Fort Gratiot, Mich. (S. O. 208, Sept. 10, M. D. A.)

Leave of Absence.—Two months, Capt. C. W. Miner, Wilkesbarre, Penn. (S. O. 204, Sept. 5, M. D. A.)

One month, 2d Lieut. A. C. Sharpe, Wilkesbarre, Penn. (S. O. 205, Sept. 10, M. D. A.)

23RD INFANTRY. Colonel Jeff. C. Davis.—Headquarters and A. C. D. E. F. G. I. K. Fort Leavenworth, Kas.; H. Fort Gibson, I. T.; J. Ft. Dodge, Kas.

Leave of Absence.—Fifteen days, to take effect when he is relieved from his present duties as acting Chief Commissary of Subsistence of the Dept., 1st Lieut. C. Hay, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 160, Sept. 5, D. M.)

24TH INFANTRY. Colonel Joseph H. Potter.—Headquarters and A. D. Fort Clark, Tex.; F. H. Fort Brown, Tex.; C. G. I. K. Ringgold Barracks, Tex.; B. F. Fort Duncan, Tex.

25TH INFANTRY. Colonel George L. Andrews.—Headquarters and A. H. I. Fort Davis, Tex.; C. D. E. Fort Stockton, Tex.; B. E. K. Ft. Clark, Tex.; G. Ft. Concho, Tex.

Leave of Absence.—One month, Capt. J. Paulus, Fort Concho, Tex. (S. O. 157, Sept. 3, D. T.)

Casualties among the Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, September 8, 1877.

1st Lieut. William L. English, 7th Inf.—Died Aug. 19, 1877, at Deer Lodge, M. T., of wounds received in action with Nez Percé Indians, at Big Hole Pass, M. T.

NOTE.—No Circular was issued for the week ending September 1, 1877.

Indian Scouts.—Upon the recommendation of 1st Lieut. G. S. Wilson, 12th Inf., commanding the detachment of twenty Bannock and Shoshone Indian scouts attached to the reserve column of troops near Mount Idaho, I. T., approved by the commander of the column, the following appointments of non-commissioned officers are made in the detachment, viz.: Bannock Frank to be Sergeant, Charley Teetoby to be Sergeant, To-qui-o to be Corporal, Little Horse to be Corporal, to date July 6, 1877 (S. O. 121, Aug. 23, D. C.)

Officers Registered.—At Hdqrs Mil. Div. Atlantic, Sept. 11: 1st Lieut. E. K. Russell, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Wm. Stephenson, 8th Cav.; Asst. Surg. R. S. Vickery, U. S. A.; Capt. A. M. Miller, Engr. Corps; 2d Lieut. S. S. Leach, Engr. Corps; Lieut. J. H. Willard, Engr. Corps; 1st Lieut. E. D. Dimmick, 9th Cav.; Capt. J. A. Snyder, 8d Inf.; Major J. V. Du Bois, U. S. A.; 1st Lieut. T. A. Wallace, 3d Inf.; 2d Lieut. W. W. Galbraith, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. H. E. Brown, U. S. A.; Asst. Surg. J. K. Carson, U. S. A.; Major G. B. Dandy, Q. M., U. S. A.; 2d Lieut. J. M. Gare, 23d Inf.; 1st Lieut. C. H. Potter, 18th Inf.; 2d Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, 10th Cav.; Asst. Surg. J. P. Kimball, U. S. A.; Capt. T. Blain, 15th Inf.

Post at El Paso.—The military post at El Paso, Tex., Fort Bliss—is placed under the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri, who is authorized to reorganize it whenever an exigency exists for doing so (G. O. 8, Sept. 6, M. D. M.)

MILITARY ACADEMY.

WAR DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY,
 September 6, 1877.

Major-Gen. J. M. Schofield, Commanding the Department of West Point, West Point, N. Y.:

SIR: Referring to General Orders No. 23, of the 4th inst., from Headquarters Department of West Point, inviting the special attention of the Corps of Cadets to paragraph 121, Academic Regulations, I am gratified that you have promulgated so firmly your determination in relation to the practices under consideration. I feel confident that your order will, through true manliness, bring additional supports to the high character now well attached to the Corps and recognized by the country. I am, sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

GEORGE W. MCCRARY, Secretary of War.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WEST POINT,
 UNITED STATES MILITARY ACADEMY,
 WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 4, 1877.

[General Orders No. 23.]

The special attention of the Corps of Cadets is called to paragraph 121, Academic Regulations. It was believed that the unmanly practices denounced by that paragraph had ceased to disgrace the Corps of Cadets, but some recent occurrences show that the real character of such practices is not yet fully appreciated by all. Hence it has become necessary to characterize them in plain terms.

For the comparatively intelligent and strong to take unfair advantage of the inexperienced to harass and annoy them, is an act unworthy a civilized man, and much more unbecoming an officer and a gentleman. It is the mode in which savages treat those who fall into their power. On the other hand, to secure justice and protection to the defenceless is the office of the gentle and brave. The honor of the Corps of Cadets, as well as that of the officers of the Academy, requires that the practice of unkind treatment of new cadets shall be wholly eradicated. Cadet officers, upon whom so much of the discipline and high character of the Corps depends, are expected to do their whole duty in this respect. Hereafter, cadets guilty of any violation of paragraph 121, and cadet officers who fail to do their whole duty in protecting new cadets from ill treatment, will be punished to the full extent of the regulations.

By command of Major-Gen. Schofield.
 WILLIAM M. WHEERRY, Acting Asst. Adjt.-Gen.

The following is the Academic Regulation:

121. Any cadet who shall strike, lay hands upon, treat with violence, disturb in his room, or offer any bodily harm to another cadet or a candidate, with a view to injure, insult, annoy, molest, or harass the same, or who shall compel or permit another cadet or a candidate to sweep his room, make his bed, bring water, or perform any other menial service for him, or to do anything incompatible with the position of a cadet and gentleman, shall be dismissed summarily or by sentence of a Court-martial, or be less severely punished, according to the nature and degree of his offence.

Text Books.—The following text books, recommended under paragraph 9 of the Regulations for the Military Academy, have been approved by the Secretary of War: Department of History, Geography, and Ethics.—Hart's Manual of Rhetoric and Composition. Department of Law.—Kent's Commentaries on "Constitutional Law," (Holmes' edition.) Department of Mathematics.—Davies' Elements of Algebra (edition of 1877.) Department of Chemistry, Mineralogy, and Geology.—Fowne's Chemistry (12th edition.) In connection with paragraph 70, Regulations for the Military Academy, and as recommended by the Academic Board, the Secretary of War directs that the value to be given the subject of English studies, in forming the general merit roll of the 1st and 4th classes, be represented by the number fifty (G. O. 84, H. Q. A., A. G. O., Sept. 7.)

COL. J. SCHUYLER CROSBY, United States Consul at Florence, has received from the Treasury Department a life saving medal of the first class, accompanied by a letter from Secretary Sherman, in acknowledgment of his services at the time of the sinking of the yacht *Mohawk* in New York Harbor.

SUPPLIES FOR OUR ARMY.—We publish with this a list, taken from the official records, of anti-scorbutics, etc., furnished to the Army of the Potomac, during one period of eleven months of its campaigns. It must be remembered that such articles could only be gotten to the troops under favorable circumstances of transportation, and that most of the time while marching and fighting, they were necessarily forced to the consumption of the Army marching ration alone. The article of flour was mostly furnished in the shape of soft bread—this number of rations would amount to over 80,000 bbls. flour. Allowing three bushels of 60

lbs. each of potatoes to a bbl. (a barrel seldom contained more than 2½ bushels), it required with 30 lbs. potatoes to the 100 rations, some 65,000 bbls. potatoes alone for this purpose.

Rations of flour, etc., and vegetables issued to the Army of the Potomac, at the various Subsistence Depots, "in the field" from the 1st day of February to the 31st day of December, 1863.

Onions.....	1863		1864	1865	1866	1867	1868	1869	1870	1871	1872	1873	1874	1875	1876	1877	Total
	1863	1864															
Potatoes.....	4,317,731	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	2,753,888	5,091,777
Cabbage.....	63,000	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	53,250	609,810
Pickles.....	11,000	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	27,500	73,000
Dessicated po- tatoes.....	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	212,650
Dessicated Ve- getables.....	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	1,034,035
Parsnips.....	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	9,438
Carrots.....	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	49,119
Turnips.....	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	374,384
Beets.....	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	804,404
Dried peaches.....	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	280,042
Dried apples.....	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	6,181,736
Corn meal.....	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	77,177
Flour.....	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	10,340	13,928,928
Corps.	First	Second	Third	Fourth	Fifth	Sixth	Seventh	Eighth	Ninth	Tenth	Eleventh	Twelfth	Thirteenth	Fourteenth	Fifteenth	Sixteenth	Total

THE NAVY.

RUTHERFORD B. HAYES, President and Com'der-in-Chief
RICHARD W. THOMPSON, Secretary of the Navy.

BUREAUS OF THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.
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NAVIGATION—Commodore Daniel Ammen.
EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING—Commodore R. W. Shufeldt.
ORDNANCE—Captain Wm. N. Jeffers.
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STEAM ENGINEERING—Eng.-in-Chief Wm. H. Shock.
CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR—Chief Constructor John W. Easby.
FLAG OFFICERS AFLOAT.
EUROPEAN STATION—Rear-Admiral Jno. L. Worden.
ASIATIC STATION—Rear-Admiral Wm. Reynolds.
NORTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Alex. Murray.
SOUTH PACIFIC—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Preble.
SOUTH ATLANTIC—Commodore Edw. T. Nichols.
NORTH ATLANTIC—Rear-Admiral S. D. Trenchard.
FLAG OFFICERS ON SHORE DUTY.
NAVAL OBSERVATORY—Rear-Admiral John Rodgers, Supt.
NAVAL ASTRONOMY, PHILADELPHIA—Rear-Admiral J. R. M. Mullaney.
NAVAL ACADEMY—Rear-Admiral C. R. P. Rodgers.
COMMANDANTS NAVY YARDS.
Commodore E. R. Colbourn, Navy-yard, Mare Island.
Commodore Foxhall A. Parker, Boston, Mass.
Commodore J. W. A. Nicholson, New York.
Commodore John C. Feibiger, Washington, D. C.
Commodore J. Blakely Creighton, Norfolk, Va.
Captain Clark H. Wells, League Island, Penn.
Commodore John Guest, Portsmouth, N. H.
Captain George E. Belknap, Pensacola, Fla.
Commodore D. McNeill Fairfax, New London.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

THE *Gettysburg* was at Ajaccio, Corsica, Aug. 24.
THE *Ossipee* sailed from Norfolk, Va., for New York, on the 11th September.
THE practice ships *Constellation* and *Mayflower* have arrived at Annapolis, Md.
THE *Sweara* sailed from Fort Monroe Sept. 12, for New York.
CAPTAIN JAS. E. JOUETT and Paymaster Jno. H. Stevenson were among the official callers on the Acting Secretary of the Navy, last week.
CAPT. D. B. HARMONY has been substituted for Capt. James H. Gillis as a member of the court trying Paymaster Geo. R. Martin at Norfolk.
The meeting of the board on the examination of the *Puritan* at Chester, has been postponed to the

1st of October, on account of the illness of the president thereof, Commodore Caldwell.

PAYMASTER Chas. P. Thompson has returned to his post at Washington after a few weeks' recreation at Allegheny Springs, Va., and is much improved in health. Paymaster Albert Bacon has also returned to Washington from a short respite from official duty, having been wonderfully invigorated by the cool and bracing climate of New Hampshire.

LIEUT. Z. L. TANNER, of the U. S. Navy, at present in command of the Pacific Mail Steamship *City of Peking*, has been presented by the Japanese government with several beautiful works of art, as testimonials for his gallant rescue of four Japanese seamen in the Pacific Ocean in January last.

COMMODORES Daniel Ammen, R. H. Wyman and E. T. Nichols were examined and passed by the board consisting of Rear Admirals John Rodgers, C. R. P. Rodgers and John C. Howell, on Sept. 10. This examination is preparatory to the promotion of these Commodores to Rear Admirals as vacancies occur.

A GENERAL Court-martial is in session at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, trying Joseph Harrison, bugler, and Joseph H. Armstrong, private, Marine Corps, both belonging to the *Plymouth*. The court consists of Captain Jas. A. Greer, Commander Wm. Whitehead, Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Dana, Lieuts. Wm. Watts and James D. J. Kelley, with Chaplain James H. N. Brown as Judge Advocate.

THE Board of Inspection, of which Commo. Geo. H. Cooper is president, have recently inspected the *Richmond*, and report that her cleanly and excellent condition reflects credit on her young commander and other officers of the vessel. The board have also inspected the receiving ships at Boston, New York and League Island, which were found in creditable condition.

A BOARD of Civil Engineers of the Navy assembled at the Norfolk yard on the 12th Sept., for the purpose of examining into the feasibility of constructing, near or in the vicinity of the yard, a wet basin for holding the iron-clad vessels of the Navy, so that they can be laid up in fresh water. The members of the board are Civil Engineers P. C. Asserson, A. G. Menocal and U. S. G. White.

A NAVAL Court of Inquiry will convene at the Mare Island Navy-yard, Sept. 17, to investigate certain alleged abuses of official position by Asst. Naval Constructor Geo. F. Mallett, on duty at that yard. The matters in question pertain to the employment of workmen, improper disposition of public property, etc., etc. The court will be composed of Capts. Thos. S. Phelps and P. C. Johnson, and Commander Louis Kempf, with Pay Inspector Caspar Schenck as Judge Advocate.

THE Navy Department received despatches on the 11th September from Commander Geo. B. White, commanding the *Prolic*, dated at Rio de Janeiro, August 14, 1877. He reports all on board in good health. The *Adams*, Commander Rodgers, left Bahia Aug. 11, for Montevideo. The Italian man-of-war *Fieramosca*, and gunboat *Ardita*, had arrived from Montevideo. The following men-of-war were in port: English—*Volage* and *Cracker*; French—*Hamlin*; Italian—*Fieramosca* and *Ardita*. Telegrams received at Rio from Santos, report a disturbance between the crew of the German corvette *Vineta* with the police of the city; one policeman being killed, three seriously wounded, and several sailors wounded—one mortally. The officers of the *Vineta* attempted to restrain the sailors, but were unable, and had to take refuge in the German Club, the populace pursuing and stoning them. Cause of trouble unknown.

WE copied a paragraph, or a newspaper despatch, from Washington last week, regarding a young midshipman in the Navy, which a correspondent writes us is quite "mixed." He says the Secretary of the Navy is "forgiving," which is true—none more so—but the midshipman was ordered home from the *Onaha* to stand his final examination for graduation as ensign. At the Grand Duke's ball the young man did not remind a young lady, since married in much pomp, that he had kissed her on a similar occasion in one of the ports of the Mediterranean, as he probably never saw in his life the lady in mind. The latter was an entirely different affair, and different parties to the act; nor was it reported officially, although well published. The midshipman who was sent from the *Hartford* to the *Onaha* did, very innocently, supposing himself to be out of view, flirt with a lady (not an unmarried one), at the Grand Duke's ball, for which he was officially reported, and on account of which it was considered advisable to change his station. He was guilty of no crime, for which a punishment was inflicted, and did nothing more, perhaps, than nine out of ten of the present, or any former generation would have done under similar circumstances. We may add that we heard the story of the flirtation referred to at the time it occurred, but saw no good reason for speaking of it until the daily papers had taken up the report—which is here corrected.

THE *Constellation*, with the 1st and 3d classes of cadet midshipmen on board, left Annapolis Roads on June 26, and proceeded direct to New Bedford, arriving off that port July 1. As in the previous two years, she was gotten underway on Monday mornings,

and from that time until Friday afternoons (when she anchored off New Bedford), she was cruising in Buzzard's Bay, anchoring each night and getting underway each morning—the cadet midshipmen of the 1st class getting her underway, bringing her to an anchor, and during the day performing the evolutions of tacking, wearing, boxhauling and chappelling, the evolutions performed by the 1st class amounting at present to something over 340. Two weeks of the cruise were taken up in going to New York, docking the ship, and returning to New Bedford. On the 24th of August the ship left Buzzard's Bay for Newport, arriving there on the same day and remaining until the 1st of September, when she sailed for Hampton Roads, to complete her cruise in Chesapeake Bay, before landing the cadets at Annapolis on September 18. While in Newport every facility was extended to the cadets by Captain Breese and the officers of the torpedo station, to enable them to see the progress made in torpedoes, torpedo boats, etc. The 1st class visited the island and was shown about through the buildings and over the vessels by the officers stationed there, and lectures were delivered by Lieut. Converse and Professor Hill. Notes and drawings of many things were taken, and all seemed very much interested in the station. The courses in "chemistry" and "electricity" at the Naval Academy are very important ones, and prepares the cadets for instruction at the torpedo station, when they shall be ordered there in future years. The 3d class also visited the station by permission of Captain Breese, and was permitted to inspect everything, though explanations were not given in consequence of the class not having had as yet the advanced studies at the Naval Academy. While in Newport the young gentlemen were entertained at a hop on shore by Mr. Eyre and Captain Simpson, and on Friday, August 31, the cadet midshipmen gave a hop on board, which was well attended and which passed off very pleasantly. From here a number of those midshipmen living South will be given a week's leave before the opening of the school, those living North having had their week from New York or New Bedford. The *Constellation* is expected to be off the bar at Annapolis on or about September 14.

NAVY GAZETTE.

REGULAR NAVAL SERVICE.

ORDERED.

SEPTEMBER 6.—Chief Engineer Geo. W. Magee, as a member of the board of which Chief Engineer E. D. Robie is president, in addition to his present duties.
SEPTEMBER 7.—Paymaster John H. Stevenson, to the Navy-yard, New York.
Sailmaker John Martin to Equipment duty at the Navy-yard, Washington.
SEPTEMBER 10.—Ensign W. H. Nostrand, to the Guard at New York on the 15th September.
Commander Wm. A. Kirkland, to command the *Passaic*.
Chief Engineer S. D. Hibbert, as president of the Board of Examiners at the Navy-yard, League Island, on the 19th Sept.
Assistant Engineer W. B. Bayley, to examination for promotion.
SEPTEMBER 11.—Lieutenant Fredk. G. Hyde, to the Hartford at Norfolk, Va.
Master M. Fisher Wright to temporary duty on board the receiving ship St. Louis at League Island, Pa.
Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, to the *Plymouth* at New York on the 1st October.
Passed Assistant Engineer Geo. E. Tower, to temporary duty in the Bureau of Steam Engineering.
SEPTEMBER 12.—Assistant Surgeon Charles J. Nourse, to the Coast Survey steamer Blake.

DETACHED.

SEPTEMBER 7.—Paymaster A. J. Clark, from the Navy-yard, New York, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to settle accounts.
Passed Assistant Engineer George E. Tower, from the Naval Academy, and placed on waiting orders.
SEPTEMBER 10.—Chief Engineer Wm. G. Buehler, from duty as member of the Board of Examiners at League Island on the 19th September, and ordered to hold himself in readiness for sea service.
Commander James D. Graham, from the command of the *Passaic*, and placed on waiting orders.
SEPTEMBER 11.—Chief Engineer Robert L. Harris, from the *Plymouth* on the 1st October, and ordered to proceed home and wait orders.
SEPTEMBER 12.—Lieutenant-Commander Albert S. Barker has reported his return home from the Asiatic Station, having been detached on the 19th August last, and has been placed on waiting orders.
Master Julius C. Freeman, from the receiving ship Wyoming, and placed on sick leave.
Boatswain Alexander McCone, from the *Monongahela*, and ordered to the training ship Minnesota at New York.
Boatswain Daniel Ward, from the training ship Minnesota, and ordered to the *Monongahela*.

REVOKED.

The orders of Chief Engineer Jackson McElmell of the 29th September and placed on waiting orders.
The orders of Chief Engineer Wm. B. Brooks as member of a board of which Chief Engineer E. D. Robie is president, to meet in New York on the 18th September, have been revoked and Chief Engineer E. J. Whittaker ordered as a member of the board in his place.

LEAVE OF ABSENCE GRANTED.

To Lieutenant-Commander David C. Woodrow, attached to the store ship New Hampshire at Port Royal, S. C., for one month from September 15.
To Surgeon A. Hudson, attached to the Navy-yard, Washington, for one month from September 15.
To Lieutenant F. P. Gilmore for one year from October 25, with permission to leave the United States.
To Assistant Engineer R. G. Denig, attached to the *Huron* at New York, for two weeks from September 14.

RELIEVED.

Lieutenant-Commander Chas. McGregor has been relieved of that portion of his orders of the 8th August last directing him to hold himself in readiness for staff duty on the South Atlantic Station, and has been placed on waiting orders.

LIST OF DEATHS.

In the Navy of the United States, which have been reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending September 13, 1877:
Daniel Wright, second class fireman, September 4, Naval Hospital, New York.



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REFERENCES BY SPECIAL AGREEMENT.

General Sherman, U. S. Army, and lady, Washington, D. C.; Admiral David D. Porter, U. S. N., Washington, D. C.; General Geo. Sykes, U. S. Army; Brig.-Gen. I. N. Palmer, U. S. Army; Omaha, Neb.; Brigadier-General L. P. Graham, U. S. Army; Brigadier-General Wm. M. Graham, U. S. Army; Mrs. Admiral Dahlgren, Washington, D. C.; General S. D. Sturges, U. S. Army.

NOTICE.

NAVAL OFFICERS AND OTHERS HAVING UNSETTLED accounts with the late RICHARD SWANN, Commissary at the Naval Academy, Annapolis, are requested to communicate with the undersigned without delay. A. B. HAGNER,
Executor of Richard Swann.
ANNAPOIS, July 18, 1877.

IF ANY FIRST LIEUTENANT OF ARTILLERY DESIRES to transfer with one of Cavalry of over two years' date, address Lt. X. Y. Z., this Office.

VANITY FAIR for Meerschaum and Cigarette. See Advertisement

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U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1877.

Office, No. 345 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

MILITARY MARKSMANSHIP.

THE present year has witnessed a very gratifying increase of interest in military topics in America, from the occurrence of two dissimilar events, namely, the July insurrection and the coming to America of the Imperial team of riflemen from Great Britain. The July riots showed the necessity of general discipline for large numbers of men in the aggregate; the International Rifle Match affects the individual instruction of the rank and file. Both events were important, and both came very opportunely at a time when public interest in military matters was decidedly on the wane in America.

Of the questions of organization and discipline we have already spoken elsewhere; but the occurrence during the present week of the fall meeting at Creedmoor, including a large number of military matches between the regiments of militia in the various States and the International Long Range Match between Great Britain and the United States, brings the question of individual marksmanship to the front.

The present meeting shows a very gratifying increase of accuracy in rifle practice in the militia, principally due to the rivalry between States of the Union for the Inter-State Military Match. This year, for the first time, California sends a team to Creedmoor, and after a journey of 3,000 miles wins a glorious victory, making a record of almost 83 per cent. with the U. S. Springfield rifle, thus equalling the work of fine sporting rifles. Still more gratifying is the result of the rivalry induced by this remarkable feat, Connecticut and New York having raised their average records about 16 per cent. under the influence of emulation and example, and following close behind California with 81 and 80 per cent. respectively. The fact that the "Soldier of Marathon" trophy goes to San Francisco is one of the most hopeful signs for the future of rifle practice that has yet occurred. It will induce a warm spirit of rivalry between States, especially in Connecticut, whose team, shooting an inferior rifle, yet came so near to winning the prize that next year they expect to take it by using the weapon of the U. S. Army.

The New York State matches show a decided falling off in interest, owing to the lack of numerous competitors; and the regiments that used to be first are among the last, while others have won victories that surprise no one more than themselves.

The only feature about this fall meeting that is to be regretted is the conspicuous absence of any representation from the Regular Army. Formerly the Engineers of Willet's Point took a team to Creedmoor, and Governor's Island once sent another, both which did themselves credit for the short time they had been in training. There absence this year is to be explained, we presume, by special circumstances, and is not to be ascribed to the want of interest in rifle practice which is still too general in the Army. We are aware that Army officers are limited by General Orders to ten cartridges a month per man for practice, but even under those restrictions, much might be done by officers to improve the standard of marksmanship, by the use of aiming drill as laid down in the approved manuals of the Creedmoor system. Ten cartridges a month, if properly used, will do much to improve the standard of marksmanship in the Army, and the example of a few enthusiastic officers in the West, as shown by the scores of their companies, published in these columns, is an evidence of what can be done. The Army has the best military rifle officially in use in America, and there is no doubt that the men should be taught how to use it. The strongest argument that has yet been offered by the New York Sun, the bitter foe of the Army, is contained in a recent editorial calling attention to the fact that the shooting at Creedmoor is all done by militia regiments, that the Army has done nothing for the military training of the people, and that the militiamen of New York State alone know more about the use of the rifle than all the professional soldiers in the country. While the Sun has often been unjust in its attacks

on the Army, there is no doubt that in the present case it has too much truth on its side, and we state the fact with more readiness because it is a fault that can be remedied by none so well as Army officers. The order from the Department of Texas, which we publish in this week's JOURNAL, shows how much can be done by one officer, and we trust that General Ord's example will soon be widely followed.

INTERNATIONAL MATCH.

WE give below the records of the first day of the International Rifle Match between the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland on one side and the United States on the other. The match is in progress as we go to press, and occupies two days, Thursday and Friday, Sept. 13 and 14. The first day was fair and warm with a faint breeze, blowing towards the targets and shifting from right to left—known as a "fishtail wind, from IV. to VIII. o'clock," the target being XII. o'clock, firing points VI. o'clock. SIR HENRY ST. JOHN HALFORD commands the British team and Major-General THOMAS S. DAKIN, 2d Division, N. G. S. N. Y., commands the Americans. Each team numbers eight men and fires fifteen shots per man at 800, 900, and 1,000 yards, respectively, 45 shots in all, each day of the match. The best possible individual score at each range is 15 bull's-eyes or 75 points. The total possible aggregate for each team, each day, is 1,800 points, 3,600 for the whole match. The scores of Thursday are as follows:

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tot.
Sir Henry Halford.....	71	63	71	205
Mr. J. K. Milner.....	72	70	67	209
Lieut. G. Fenton.....	71	70	69	210
Mr. Wm. Ferguson.....	72	67	67	206
Mr. A. P. Humphrey.....	63	70	60	193
Lieut.-Col. J. Fenton.....	65	62	65	192
Mr. H. S. W. Evans.....	71	70	66	207
Mr. Wm. Rigby.....	73	65	69	207
	558	537	534	1,629

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tot.
Major-Gen. T. S. Dakin....	73	63	66	202
Major H. S. Jewell.....	72	66	72	210
Mr. I. L. Allen.....	71	66	69	206
Mr. C. E. Blydenburg.....	74	67	72	213
Mr. W. H. Jackson.....	69	69	66	204
Mr. Lawrence Weber.....	69	73	64	206
Mr. L. C. Bruce.....	72	73	63	208
Mr. F. Hyde.....	71	70	68	209
	571	547	540	1,658

	800 yds.	900 yds.	1,000 yds.	Tot.
Scotland.....	635	528	523	1,586
Ireland.....	535	524	523	1,582
America.....	550	518	569	1,577
Australia.....	531	524	490	1,545
Canada.....	521	476	493	1,490

The second day Australia made 1,551; America, 1,549; Ireland, 1,522; Scotland, 1,475; leaving the totals, America, 3,126; Ireland, 3,104; Australia, 3,096; Scotland, 3,061.

CAPTAIN E. SIMPSON, U. S. N., has an interesting article on "Naval Warfare" in the *Galaxy* for October, now in press. He contends that the struggle between guns and armor has been carried to an extreme which is beyond practical utility. Diminished length and increased beam have made these two dimensions approach nearer and nearer to each other, until at last we have reached, in the Russian *Popoffkas*, the circular form, an extreme which is approached in the construction of all the armored vessels lately built in Europe. The *Popoffkas*, Captain SIMPSON regards as a sort of *reductio ad absurdum*, the Russian authorities having simply shown more boldness than others in jumping at once to an experiment of what they saw was the conclusion to which the partial changes, being made progressively, must eventually and logically lead.

The evidence of the butts, taken alone, is certainly conclusive in favor of sacrificing everything to thickness of armor, but this evidence has not yet been confirmed by the practical experience of warfare, and Captain SIMPSON does not think it is sufficient to justify an abandonment of the present form for vessels which is known to be the best for speed, for accommodation, and for contending with the elements at sea. Such examples of practical experience in war as we have had, all go to show the advantage of armor, but, at the same time, they do not show that it is necessary to carry the thickness of armor considered necessary by European nations.

If, argues Captain SIMPSON, "six or eight inches of armor will, in all the ordinary conditions of combat, successfully 'keep out shells'—why not cease a further effort, and, if the solid shot do come in now

and then, agree to take them as heretofore before shells were introduced? A sailor will take the solid shot willingly if he has a ship to fight in, and he would prefer to take those risks which he can see and appreciate rather than to be shut up in a box, supposed to be invulnerable, where he merely acts as a part of a machine, with the consciousness that, if anything prove defective in the arrangements, and the invulnerability exist only in the assertion of it, he is condemned to go to the bottom without a chance to make one struggle for life.

Captain SIMPSON believes as little in guns of such dimensions that they cannot be loaded by hand. Sufficient range for effective firing can be obtained with smaller guns. Rifled guns, which cannot be fired *en ricochet*, necessitate close quarters, and the use of smaller guns increases the number and the rapidity of firing, and correspondingly the chances of hitting. "What we have in mind," concludes Capt. SIMPSON, "as the gun of smaller calibre in this comparison is such a gun as the Woolwich 9-inch gun of twelve tons weight which at six hundred yards will pierce an 11-inch plate. This gun is no toy; it is a most formidable piece of artillery, and its common shell weighs two hundred and thirty-three pounds, carrying a bursting charge of eighteen pounds of powder. The Woolwich 10-inch gun of eighteen tons weight is a gun which is also within the range of manipulation by man power; this gun will pierce a 12-inch plate, failing but slightly to pierce a 14-inch plate at two hundred yards; the common shell of this gun weighs three hundred and seventy-three pounds, and has a bursting charge of twenty-five pounds of powder. When guns of such power as this can be worked by the manual labor of a gun's crew, can there be any necessity for pursuing the effort to introduce heavier ordnance for sea-going vessels of war? We think not."

OUR regular Army news for the present week contains a record of unusual interest, in the full report by Captain NOLAN, of the 10th U. S. Cavalry, of the terrible hardships endured by his company of that regiment on a recent scouting expedition over the "Staked Plains" of Northwestern Texas. This quietly almost tamely told story carries far more pathos in its simple facts than the most highly colored word-picture of a sensational writer. It contains within itself the record of a terrible disaster averted by the courage and self-control that come with discipline, and of the misfortunes that overtake those who spurn the useful restraints of Army life in a time of extremest need. It is very instructive to note how every man of Co. A, 10th Cavalry, who stuck to his commander through weal and woe, came out alive, while the only deaths in the command were directly traceable to straggling and disobedience of orders in a few individuals. The record is further interesting as showing the behavior of a class of our troops about which there has been considerable controversy. Co. A, 10th Cavalry, seem as a mass to have behaved with exemplary patience and obedience, but to have lacked the stamina and determination which actuates the Caucasian race in desperate conditions. It is very noticeable that the white officers came through alive, and that none of the white citizens are reported as perishing, while of the colored men more than one succumbed, and a large portion seem to have become so much exhausted early in the march as to be unable to sit on their horses. The conduct of some of the non-commissioned officers when out of sight of their captain is very much like that of children, lacking in the self-respect and control that pertain to men, and it seems from Captain NOLAN's account that the sensational reports that became current in the press before and after his return to Fort Concho are directly traceable to the gossip of these deserters.

AN article recently appeared in the New York *Sun*, reflecting on the character of Captain D. L. BRAINE, U.S.N., commanding U.S.S. *Colorado*, at the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, which, it appears, has given much needless pain to an honorable and gallant officer. The article in question was founded on an anonymous letter, and accused Captain BRAINE of using the services of Government employees on his private property, in the matter of building a house. Captain BRAINE, on seeing the article, at once wrote to the editor of the *Sun*, pronouncing article and

letter false, as far as they alluded to himself or his acts, and demanded the name of the author. He at the same time communicated with his commanding officer, Commodore NICHOLSON, asking for an investigation of the matter, and requesting that the contents of his letter be communicated to the Navy Department. The letter was so communicated, and the reply of Secretary THOMPSON contains some words of sound common sense and honorable feeling that will commend themselves to officers and gentlemen all the world over. The Secretary thinks that the case needs no action on the part of the Department, the accusations being unworthy of consideration, and pursues: "Such anonymous writers as the author of this article always stab in the dark. They are entitled only to the respect we are in the habit of showing to assassins, for they are to all intents and purposes mere assassins of character. The public appreciates them so justly that their shafts never inflict a wound upon honorable character, and Captain BRAINE ought to feel the internal conviction that the public confidence in his integrity, as well as that of the Department, is not at all shaken by such insidious and unmerited attacks."

We are very glad to be able to publish this well-merited tribute to a deserving officer, although the lack of force in the attack is shown in the fact that its refutation will be the first news of the whole affair that will reach most of our readers. Anonymous attacks are the crying disgrace of modern journalism in America, where partisan feeling so often overlooks justice to the individual, and in the endeavor to make a political point against a system stabs the man in the dark. The only antidote to the poison is found in public contempt reacting on public opinion, which must finally compel the rule that all assaults on private character, with or without cause, should be signed in full by the person making them.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 83, Headquarters of the Army, publishes the decision of the Supreme Court of the United States in the case of "the U. S. Plaintiff in Error, vs. BERNARD LARIVIERE and CHAS. GRANT, claimants of forty-three gallons of whiskey and other property." The question involved was whether the inhabitants of a territory subject to the provisions of a treaty with an Indian tribe are relieved from the operations of the treaty by the incorporation of the territory into a State. The treaty in this particular case was that of Oct. 2, 1863, by which the Red Lake and Pembina Band of Chippewa Indians ceded to the United States a portion of the lands occupied by them, reserving enough for their own use. The seventh article provides that "the laws of the United States now in force or that may hereafter be enacted, prohibiting the introduction and sale of spirituous liquors in the Indian country shall be in full force and effect throughout the country hereby ceded until otherwise directed by Congress or the President of the United States." The ceded territory having been incorporated into the State of Minnesota the enforcement of this provision was resisted by citizens of that State, anxious to profit by the Indian love of fire-water. The Supreme Court decides that treaties with Indians rest upon precisely the same basis as the treaties with other independent nations, and are the supreme law of the land and operative without the aid of any legislative provision. It decides further that the power to regulate commerce with the Indian tribes is not to be restricted by State laws, being in its nature general and operative upon the subjects of it wherever found and without regard to State lines. The decision is of importance to all those who, like officers of the Army, are called upon to deal with the Indian tribes, and hence incidentally to interpret the meaning of the laws and treaties affecting them.

THE riots of last summer, and the dangerous position in which, for a week, they placed the country, have given rise to much speculation and controversy in the daily press, but it was hardly to be expected that they should furnish material for any more permanent publication. The American News Company, however, has just published a clever little pamphlet, entitled "The Commune in 1890, or the Downfall of the Republic," in which a certain unknown author calling himself "A Spectator," describes a great rising in the United States in 1890, wherein all the trades unions struck together, overthrew the Govern-

ment and turned the United States into chaos, so that it was finally partitioned off between England and Spain.

Of course this statement of the character of the pamphlet recalls the English "Battle of Dorking," which made such a sensation. The purpose of the "Commune" pamphlet is similar to that of Colonel CHESNEY, and the book a direct imitation of the "Battle of Dorking," but there the resemblance ends. While the intention of the author is excellent, and some of his pictures of revolt striking, the military movements he describes are simply impossible, and so fail to give that air of reality which pervades the work of a master hand, and which is so conspicuous in the "Battle of Dorking," DEFOE's and SWIFT's tales, and similar publications. The intention is good, the execution weak.

WE trust that the hasty critics of the daily press, who have been wasting so much indignation over the death of CRAZY HORSE, will be reassured by the story of the affair which we publish as written to us from the field of action. It will be seen that instead of CRAZY HORSE being lured into a peaceful council to be slaughtered, as lately asserted, he was signally discomfited by a bold advance upon his village, while surrounded by over 500 warriors; that he was overawed by the determination of his foes, and fled in the night. His subsequent capture and death while attempting to cut his way out ill accord with any such assertions as have been freely bandied by that portion of the press inimical to the Army, and show pretty plainly that the treachery was where it might have been expected to be found, in the wily Indian, who only surrendered that he might fatten his ponies in peace, and procure ammunition for fresh raids. General BRADLEY and his troops deserve the thanks of the country for nipping this plot in the bud.

A TELEGRAPH despatch informs us of the sudden death of Captain and Bvt. Maj. Arthur H. Burnham, of the Corps of Engineers, which occurred suddenly at Lowell, Mass., on Wednesday morning, September 12th. His disease was rheumatism of the heart. Major Burnham was graduated from the Military Academy No. 2, in the class of 1864, headed by Garrett J. Lydecker. Of this class of twenty-seven eighteen remain in the Army, eleven in the Corps of Engineers, two in the Ordnance, and five in the Artillery. Those in the Engineers and Ordnance have been promoted to Captains, and those in the Artillery still remain in the list of subalterns. Four of the class, viz, Cantwell, Waterman, Elliott and Kinney are dead; three, Vanderbilt Allen, Clarke and MacLay have resigned, and one, Loucks, was mustered out in 1870 under an act reducing the Army. Major Burnham entered the Army as first lieutenant, and was promoted captain March 6, 1867, after a service of less than three years. He was brevetted captain August 23, 1864, for highly meritorious services at the sieges of Forts Gaines and Morgan, and major for gallant and meritorious services during the campaign against Mobile and its defences.

As will be seen by an order elsewhere published, the Secretary of War adds the weight of his official commendation to the efforts made by General SCHOFIELD to compel an observance of the academic regulation forbidding hazing at West Point. It is to be hoped that the order of General SCHOFIELD will show the cadets how incompatible disobedience of his order, enforcing the Academic regulation, is with the character of "an officer and a gentleman."

THE *Bonner Zeitung* says that General Grant has been officially invited to be present at the autumn manoeuvres on the Rhine. We are also assured that no foreign soldier stands so high in the estimation of the German Army as the ex-President of the United States, whose campaigns have been studied in detail in the Prussian military academies, where they have been boiled down to stock, and are much valued for the many innovations found in them, and utilised during the Franco-German war.

AN Associated Press despatch announces that the appropriation for the Army will be the only one submitted to Congress at its extra session in October.

CHICAGO, September 12.

To General E. D. Townsend, Washington: General Ord, under this date, reports that three of the parties concerned in the Rio Grande jail-breaking were delivered last night to the United States authorities at Brownsville, under the extradition treaty. P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieut.-General,

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Editor of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL does not hold himself responsible for individual expressions of opinion in communications published under this head. His purpose is to allow the largest freedom of discussion consistent with propriety and good feeling.

ARMY REORGANIZATION.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: While perusing your issue of the 8th inst., my attention was attracted by your editorial, and also the article by a "Line Officer," upon "Army Organization." I heartily approve of the sentiments they contain, as far as the needs of the Army and the country are concerned; but I cannot endorse that part of "Line Officer's" suggestion as to the abolishment of the regimental organization even to the extent that he does. This, in my humble opinion, should be preserved, except there may be strong arguments presented for its abolishment. I can, at the present time, see no good reason why the regimental organization as it now exists should not be retained. It seems to have served a good purpose since the organization of the American Army, and still holds a high place in the armies of other countries, even in these days of reform. I have in the past given this subject some thought, and I now desire to make a few suggestions as they occur to me, and seem to be in order at this time. My plan for the organization of the Army, briefly stated, is as follows, viz.:

The Cavalry Arm, to consist of 10 regiments, of 12 troops each, as at present organized, and to number at the minimum 100 enlisted men to each troop.

The Artillery Arm, to consist, as now, of 5 regiments, each to contain 12 batteries, 10 foot, and 2 mounted or light batteries. The foot batteries to number at the minimum 100 enlisted men. The light batteries to number 121 men, or a sufficient number to man 6 guns. The officers to be as now provided for by law.

The Infantry Arm, to consist of 25 regiments, of 12 companies each. Field, staff and company officers same as now provided by law, except that there should be three majors, instead of one, to each regiment. Each company to contain at the minimum 100 enlisted men.

It seems to be pretty generally conceded that the necessities of the country require the Army to be increased to at least 50,000 men. The above increase in the strength of the Army can be obtained without creating a single new regiment, by adding 2 companies to each infantry regiment now in the service, by which arrangement only 200 officers would be added to the Army, as follows: Majors of infantry, 50; captains, 50; 1st lieutenants, 50; 2d lieutenants, 50. Under the organization proposed above, the strength of the Army at the minimum would be as follows:

Infantry, 25 regiments, 1,200 men each.....	30,000
Cavalry, 10 regiments, 1,200 men each.....	12,000
Artillery, Foot, 50 batteries, each 100 men.....	5,000
Artillery, Mounted, 10 batteries, each 121 men.....	1,210

Making a total for the line of the Army of... 48,210 men.

The increase rendered necessary by the mounting of the second battery in each regiment of artillery can be accomplished by adding 21 men to one of the foot batteries, and the assignment of a 2d lieutenant (now provided for by law). For a still greater increase of the Army, should it be desired, it is proposed to establish by law an intermediate strength. This increase to be entirely in the infantry, and obtained by the addition of 75 men to each company. Under this intermediate strength the Army would contain as follows:

Infantry, 25 regiments, 2,100 men each.....	52,500
Cavalry, 10 regiments, 1,200 men each.....	12,000
Artillery, Light and Foot, 5 regiments, 1,243 men each.....	6,210

Or a total of..... 70,710

men. In case of a still greater increase being desired, the maximum of each infantry company may be still further increased to 250 men. That of the foot artillery raised to the strength of the field batteries, and, if desired, mounting them as field batteries by the addition of 21 men to each foot battery. The cavalry to remain as above.

Under the maximum the strength of the Army may be brought up to,

Infantry, 25 regiments, 3,000 men each.....	75,000
Cavalry, 10 regiments, 1,200 men each.....	12,000
Artillery, 5 regiments, Light, 1,452 men each..	7,260

Making a total of..... 94,260

men. The number of guns in each regiment of artillery when serving as field artillery to be 72, or a total of 360 field guns, which number would be sufficiently large for a much greater force of infantry and cavalry, than the above provides for. The artillery duty consisting as it mainly does of the manning and care of our sea coast defenses and their armaments, it would not except in a great emergency be all mounted or equipped as field artillery.

It is believed, and we think will be readily conceded, that for the care and administrative duties of the above proposed Army, we have a staff now sufficiently large, with perhaps the exception of the Adjutant-General's, Medical, and Pay Departments. All promotion should be by seniority in the arm of the Service to which the officer belongs. The retired list of the Army should be placed on the same footing as in the Navy, and any officer absent from his command for a longer period than one year on sick leave, should be ordered before a board, and if so recommended be placed on the retired list.

It will be observed that the minimum above proposed places the strength of the Army within the limit of 50,000 men, the lowest figure at which public

opinion (as far at least as I have been able to ascertain it) places the strength of the Army required by the country. I submit this plan to you, Mr. Editor, for your consideration, in the hope that if you should see any merit in it, it may find a place in your columns. ANOTHER LINE OFFICER.

September 10, 1877.

CAPITA MILITUM.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

Sir: Several officers have, through your columns, expressed their dissatisfaction with our forage cap, and as this feeling is shared by all, I have enumerated some of its principal defects, hoping you will find room to publish them and that some good may come of it.

A soldier requires a cap that he can keep on his head and sleep in while in the field; one that will shade his eyes and be easy and comfortable to the head; at the same time it should be handsome and military.

For our present forage cap not an officer in the Service, perhaps, will claim any of these qualities. On the contrary it cannot be kept on the head, and this defect alone should banish it from the Army; the vizor being straight it affords no protection to the eyes—a great defect in these hot, glaring alkaline wastes, where so many posts are situated; it is so stiff that it is uncomfortable to the head and destructive to the hair, producing baldness; it is not handsomer nor more military than other styles much better adapted to the purpose.

Look at some of the bad effects of such an unsuitable head covering. Watch a cavalry company mount, or ride at a gallop, or go through the sabre exercise, and see the number of caps that fall off in an hour's drill. Try to fold your blanket around you at night and not lose your cap in the grass; or on the march in rain or snow try to put your great-coat cape over your head and see if you can keep your cap on under it. No, at every turn of your head your cap comes off. Hence in the field we see no forage caps, but in their stead hats—white hats, brown hats, black hats, all kinds of hats except the Service hat, for that, too, is unsuitable. See that every man has the brass ornaments on his cap to-day, and to-morrow you will find half of them broken off, because there is no suitable place for them.

Other people than the soldier have to be out in all weathers, and yet none of them need a suitable cap more than he does. Where shall we look for a model? At the railroad conductor, the policeman, or, better yet, at other armies.

The Russians wear a cap similar to the one our armies wore in the Mexican War. It is light, soft, and easy to the head; the curved peak shades the eyes, and it can be "pulled down" so it will stay on in all circumstances. The broad band gives the firm hold on the head, while its color may indicate the corps and also afford a stiff backing for the ornaments which indicate regiment and company.

Would it not be a good plan to issue different kinds to a few regiments on trial and adopt the most satisfactory style? We have experimented with knapsacks and cartridge boxes which we don't use on the frontier while in the field, why not do so with the forage cap which we would use if suitable; it is not of less importance to the comfort of the soldier; he may throw away his knapsack and his coat in battle, but not his cap—if he can keep it on. A SOLDIER.

ARMY OF THE TENNESSEE.

THE Society of the Army of the Tennessee held its eleventh annual meeting at St. Paul, Minn., on Friday, Sept. 7th. The meeting was called to order by Gen. Giles, and the following officers elected:

President.—Gen. Wm. T. Sherman.
Vice-Presidents.—Gen. Walter J. Gresham, Indiana; Gen. Thomas C. Fletcher, Missouri; Gen. A. C. Chetlain, Illinois; Col. W. J. Landum, Kentucky; Col. Thomas Reynolds, Wisconsin; Col. C. A. Morton, Minnesota; Col. R. F. Patterson, Tennessee; Maj. J. C. Everst, Illinois; Major A. A. Perkins, Iowa; Capt. W. L. Williams, Ohio; Capt. Geo. H. Headford, Missouri; Surgeon D. W. Heighway, Ohio.
Recording Secretary.—Col. L. M. Dayton.
Corresponding Secretary.—Gen. A. Hickenlooper.
Treasurer.—Maj.-Gen. M. F. Force.
Orator.—Col. W. F. Vilas, of the 23d Wisconsin, of Madison, Wis.

The report of the treasurer showed a balance in U. S. Bonds and cash of \$8,314. Col. L. M. Dayton, recording secretary, and Gen. H. Hickenlooper, corresponding secretary, presented their reports. Col. Dayton states in his, that a title to the spot where McPherson fell had been secured, thirty feet square, with right of way to it. A heavy piece of ordnance had been sunk in the earth to the trunnions, and surmounted with a cannon ball; the whole enclosed by a fence made of gun barrels and bayonets, with suitable devices. Letters were read from General Sheridan, General Logan, General Sykes, General Ross, General Hurlbut, Colonels W. S. Oliver and Edw. Jones and others, and the following telegram from General Sherman and General Grant:

DEER LODGE, MONTANA, AUG. 31, 1877.

To Gen. John B. Sanborn, St. Paul, Minn.:

I am far away—on duty in the interest of civilization—and cannot possibly be with you on the 6th of September. Assure all of my life-long respect and affection.

W. T. SHERMAN, General.

DUNROBIN CASTLE, GLASGOW, }
SCOTLAND, September 5-4 1-2 o'clock.

To the President of the Society of the Army of the Tennessee, St. Paul:

Greeting to all comrades of the Army of the Tennessee.

U. S. GRANT.

Resolutions of sympathy with the widow and child of General Giles A. Smith were passed.

The address of welcome was delivered by Mayor

Maxfield and the oration by General M. M. Bane. At the banquet speeches in response to toasts were made by Gen. A. L. Chetlain, Ex-Governor Wm. R. Marshall, General Hickenlooper, Hon. C. K. Davis, Gov. Pillsbury, Gov. Ramsey, General Terry (a response to the Army and Navy), General W. W. Belknap, Gen. B. Spooner, Mayor Maxfield (the last two speeches assuming somewhat the character of a personal dispute), Colonel L. M. Dayton, Captain Hughes and General John McArthur. The society adjourned after a pleasant gathering to meet at Indianapolis, Ind., on the last Wednesday and Thursday of September, 1878.

INDIAN AFFAIRS.

THE NEZ PERCE WAR.

THE following official despatches relating to Indian hostilities have passed during the present week:

VIRGINIA CITY, MONTANA, Aug. 24.

Gen. W. T. Sherman, Fort Shaw:

Just arrived here to communicate with Gen. McDowell. After an extraordinary effort to overtake Gibbon, with horses much jaded I moved rapidly to head off the Indians at or near Pleasant Valley. They delayed me a little by their apparent move westward, but I did not lose a march. I sent a small force to Henry Lake to skirmish with and delay them. The officer staid four days and concluded that they had broken for the Wind River country. The next day, however, the 23d, the Indians passed Henry Lake through Lachee Pass, with my force in close pursuit. They stampeded a part of my mules just before dawn, and the effort to recover them brought on a sharp skirmish, after which they fled, as usual. My command staid at Henry Lake for supplies, while my Indian scouts watch and bother the hostiles. What I wish is that the hostiles be headed off by some eastern force before they disaffect the Crows or unite with the Sioux. They have had some reinforcements in Montana, picked up plenty of stock, and, though worried and depleted in numbers, are still able to give battle and do much damage. They have the best arms and plenty of ammunition. I hear that Miles (probably Sturgis) is on the Yellowstone, not far from my front; is that true? My force, all told, is about 200 cavalry, 300 infantry, 50 scouts, and 50 armed pioneers. My command is so much worn by over-fatigue and jaded animals that I cannot push it much further. If Miles or Sturgis is near by, with Norwood's company just sent to Ellis, and the 50 Indian scouts that I will send thither on the heels of the hostiles, I think I may stop near where I am, and in a few days work myself back to Fort Boise slowly and distribute my troops before snow falls in the mountains. Wheaton has returned to Lewiston, Idaho, from his successful march northward, and will pick up any small hostile parties skulking in his neighborhood.

HOWARD, Commanding Department.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF COLUMBIA,
IN THE FIELD, CAMP EBSTEIN, HENRY LAKE, }
August 27, 1877.

To W. T. Sherman, General U. S. Army, Helena, Montana:

Yours of the 26th is received. You misunderstood me. I never flag; it was the command, including the most energetic young officers, that were worn out and weary by a most extraordinary march. You need not fear for the campaign. Neither you nor Gen. McDowell can doubt my pluck and energy. My Indian scouts are on the heels of the enemy. My supplies have just come and we move in the morning and will continue to the end. I sent Cushing and Norwood, now en route, two days ago to co-operate from Ellis and Crow agency. The Indians captured a party of eight gentlemen and two ladies on the Lower Geyser basin Friday evening last. The hostiles will probably cross Stinking River about 100 miles south-east from the Crow agency.

HOWARD, Brig.-Gen., Commanding Department.

FORT HALL, IDAHO, Sept. 1, 1877.

Bechler left here July 22 for the Teton country, intending to be gone several weeks. Expect him by the 9th. Have heard nothing of him since he left.

BAKERBIDGE, Captain Commanding.

MANMOTH HOT SPRINGS.

NATIONAL PARK, Aug. 26, 1877.

To Commanding Officer, Fort Ellis:

I have been on top Mount Washburn to-day, and just got back here. The Nez Percés appeared in the Geyser Basin on the 24th. They struck the Helena and Badersburg party, killing seven men and taking Mrs. Cowan and her sister and brother prisoners. Just as I left Washburn to-day the Indians attacked another party of ten, and killed nine. One escaped and came to my camp. Night before last the Indians released Mrs. Cowan, her sister and brother. They got to my camp this afternoon, and I brought them in here to-night.

The main camp crossed the Yellowstone on the 25th, and the warriors went back, as they said, to fight Howard. White Bird and Looking-Glass remained with the camp. Joseph went with the warriors. The Indians say they are going to Wind River and Fort Brown to get supplies. They have very little to eat. My opinion is that they are going toward the Yellowstone by Clark's Fork; for some unknown reason they did not discover me, or we would have probably been ginned up also. I think it would be good for the 7th Cavalry to go down near Clark's Fork. I don't apprehend any danger down this far, as the camp is on the other side. I shall start back to-morrow. My horses are somewhat used up. I gave the ladies my rations, and was happy to see them eat the way they did.

White Bird says he does not want to fight the Ellis troops, but will fight the Lewiston soldiers, and will kill any soldiers he runs across.

CHAS. B. SCHOFIELD, Lieut 2d Cavalry.

The Tribune correspondent gives these further particulars:

After the skirmish the two men and two women were carried along with the Indians, the monotony of the day being finally relieved by the shooting of Mr. Cowan. He fell from his pony and, being caught in Mrs. Cowan's arms, was again shot and his brains beaten out as she held him in her arms. He was a lawyer at Badersburg, and received his first shot from a Nez Percé who had been wounded in the head in the Gibbon fight. The second shot was administered with a revolver by another wounded savage, and a third completed the work by dashing out his brains with a rock, as his striking wife was pulled off by a crowd of Indians, who thirsted for her blood. The brother, F. Carpenter, was next singled out, and, being taken off a short distance and ordered to kneel, a burly savage raised his gun to fire, when the intended victim, bethinking him of the Roman Catholicism of

the Nez Percés, crossed himself. As the magic symbol was traced before the Indian who was to shoot him, he hesitated, dropped his gun, rose to his feet and told Carpenter to go, as, after that, "I can kill you," he said. A council of five was then held, to decide the fate of the three trembling prisoners, of which young Carpenter was present, his sisters being sheltered, for the time, in the camp of the chief, White Bird. The action of this chief forms a part of the romance of this episode. From the beginning he appears to have objected to dealing violently with the prisoners, and advocated the release of the entire party. He continued his kindly offices even after the attack upon the unfortunate company, and the murder of Cowan. During the council the demand for the blood of the three prisoners was loud and determined, one Indian dealing, with savage earnestness, the fact that the whites had killed his squaw, his father and his son, and, appealing for the chance for revenge, he could not be appeased. The while young Carpenter sat by, his life and that of his two sisters hanging in the balance, and the arguments of the savage council proving of deadly interest to him, who, but an hour before, had knelt down to die, leaving his sisters to the mercy of the Indians.

The council of five voted three to two in favor of release and life, and White Bird bore the news of their escape to the camp where the trembling women awaited their fate. And then White Bird, lately so cool and deliberate, became nervous and excited, fearing reconsideration by the council, or defiance of its conclusion by the bloods and squaws. "You go quick—go by this trail—don't stop to camp or eat, or water your ponies—don't go up the river—burry to the Hot Springs and join your people there—get away—burry!" And mounting the timorous, named women upon broken-down ponies, and giving each a small piece of bread and some matches, Carpenter himself going aloft. White Bird guided them a mile out of camp, and then left them to wend their way to where they met Lieut. Schofield. Of the Helena party mentioned by Lieut. Schofield, one is known to have escaped, and others will probably soon be heard from, or of. This latter party was attacked while in camp, and has perhaps scattered to the hills, or been captured, if not killed. One of the Helena party was shot, and, attempting to escape, fell, and his assailant rushing upon him, he begged for his life. "Have you got any money?" asked the Indian. "Yes, \$160 in my pocket." "Give it to me, and go," replied the Indian, and, securing the funds, he moved off with his price of blood, while the wounded man escaped to the timber. As I write, the rescued party is between here and Bozeman, where the citizens are raising a party to go to the scene of the attack, to search for the missing men.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Sept. 12.

Adjutant-General, Washington, D. C.:
The following telegrams have been received from the Assistant Adjutant-General, Department of Arizona:

Abbott, at San Carlos, under date of 6th inst., telegraphs that Hoag informed him yesterday that the Chiefs Victory and Lou and about 250 Warm Spring Indians have left their reservation. Conda's band, with many other scattering Indians, are still here. White Mountain, with some Chiricahua, recaptured 28 horses, 11 squaws, and 2 bucks on the 3d inst. The Warm Spring Indians left because Pinomay ordered them to go. Nothing heard from Rucker and Hanna since starting after the renegades.

Following is the substance of the telegram just received from Abbott, bearing date the 5th inst.:

The agent contemplates moving Hoag's Indians within close proximity of this agency, so that they will be under his immediate charge. No doubt this should be done, but I do not think the Indians will want to come. Probably White Mountain and what remains of the Warm Spring Indians will come, but I anticipate that the Chiricahua to a great extent may leave if moved. They are very sulky, and have been for a long time.

In my opinion, it is only a matter of time as to whether those Indians leave or not. They may leave within a week, and probably not at all. I consider the action precarious and delicate.

McDOWELL, Major-General.

WHERE IS SITTING BULL?

CHICAGO, Sept. 9, 1877.

Gen. Gibbon has positive information that Sitting Bull is still north of the line, and apparently has no intention of coming south.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

ST. PAUL, September 5, 1877.

Adjutant-General, Division Missouri, Chicago, Ill.:
Mr. Forrester, Indian trader on upper Missouri River, informs me that a scout who left a point twenty miles from Sitting Bull's camp about 23d August, came into Wolf Point, ninety miles above Buford, Aug. 25, and reported no indications of Sitting Bull this side of the line. Mr. Forrester also states that a messenger from the Canadian police, who was at Benton August 18, reported Sitting Bull in his camp on British territory as late as August 14.

HEADQUARTERS YELLOWSTONE COMMAND,

TONGUE RIVER CANTONMENT, August 17.

I have the honor to communicate the following by direction of the commanding officer. Scouts have just arrived from Fort Peck, M. T., and report that a council with Major Welch (British police) and Sitting Bull a difficulty arose, during which pistols were drawn, and it resulted in Major Welch ordering Sitting Bull and his whole tribe out of the British possessions. The report further states that he has crossed the line and is in camp on Milk River, at the mouth of the Beaver, on the 18th inst., and would reach the Missouri some twenty miles below the Musselshell River. He is presumed to be moving towards the Big Dry. In view of the foregoing you will please move your command by the most direct route to this place, burning the grass behind you on the Little Missouri, and well up to the Powder, by sending scouts if necessary.

G. W. BAIRD,

1st Lieut. 5th Infantry, A. Asst. Adjutant-General.

CHICAGO September 12.

To General E. D. Townsend, Washington:
The balance of Lame Deer village of hostile Indians, numbering three hundred men, women and children, surrendered at Spotted Tail agency yesterday. I consider the surrender of this village due to the persevering and energetic operations of the command of Colonel Miles, who has followed up incessantly since the engagement of December 18th, 1876. There are now no hostile Indians south of British America except Joseph's Nez Percés in the mountains near the National Park Mountains.

P. H. SHERIDAN, Lieutenant-General.

CRAZY HORSE.

A correspondent writes how "Crazy Horse was subdued" in the following style:

IN THE FIELD, Sept. 5, 1877.

Probably one of the most successful *cours d'état* has been accomplished at the Red Cloud Agency, that has ever been upon the Sioux Indians. For some time Crazy Horse has been very restless and anxious to go out, which means on the war path; and although an insignificant looking Indian he has, as a war chief, quite a record. He had under him such chiefs as He Dox, Iron Hawk, Little Hawk, Jumping Shield, Big Road, and Little Big, names familiar and well known as those of warriors. A few days since, in council, he was very overbearing and insulting, saying he was going out, and that if ammunition was not issued or aid him he would break the doors open and take it himself. The District of the Black Hills commander, Gen. L. P. Bradley, 8th Infantry, determined to concentrate his troops. Col. Mason, 3d Cavalry, and Coe. G and E, under Monahan and Lemly, were ordered from Fort Laramie, portion of Co. F, under Reynolds, from Hat Creek, D. under Henry, and L. under Cummins, en route to eat in the Black Hills, were recalled. By forced marches, by midnight of the second day, those troops, with Co. E, under Van Vleet, B. Meinhild, H. Wessells, were ready, and under orders to jump the village of Crazy Horse, of some 600 warriors, about five miles from the agency, on White River. Owing to the report that some Indians belonging to Lame Deer were coming in to surrender, and fearing to frighten them away, this order was countermanded. The second day General Bradley assigned Col. Mason to the command of the cavalry, who formed two battalions, D, G, F, and E, the 1st battalion under Henry, C, B, H, and L, the 2d battalion, under Van Vleet. With this force increased by one 12-pdr. gun,

under Lieut. Murphy, 14th Infantry; 400 Sioux Allies, under such chiefs as Red Cloud, Little Wound, Young-man-afraid-of-his-horses, Yellow Bear, and American Horse, and 100 Arrapahoes, under Black Coal and Sharp Vise (the Indians being commanded by Major F. Clark), Lieut. Simpson as A. S. G., and McGillivuddy as Surgeon, all under Col. J. W. Mason, 3d Cavalry, we started at 9 A. M., Sept. 4, from Camp Robinson, to surround, attack, dismount, and disarm Crazy Horse and his braves. It was a trying time, with some 1,000 Indians here; no one could tell how disaffected they might be, and the attack of Crazy Horse might lead, with our handful of men, to a fight with the Sioux nation. Every one felt the greatest anxiety. Both commanders, General Bradley and Col. Mason, were old and tried soldiers, and under them were men and officers who would fight to the death. It was a crisis which tried the souls of men, but with brave hearts we commenced our march, not knowing where or by how many we might be attacked. Mason, with Van Vleet's battalion and some Indians, Henry with his battalion, and Clark commander of the Indians, followed, the first two the right, the second two the left bank of the White River. Cautiously we advanced in line of skirmishes, the surrounding hills being black with Indians; friends or foes, was the anxious thought on each man's mind; we near the bluffs overlooking the village of Crazy Horse, our Allies throw away their saddles and strip to the waist, we are ready for our charge of death or life. Only the word, one single word remained, "Charge," when lo! Crazy Horse and his braves dared not fight. They had cleared out and taken to flight. This presumption, boastful, successful warrior dared not face us. The relief from the anxiety we had felt for the result, not of the fight with Crazy Horse, but of the effect upon other Indians, was pleasurable, to say the least. We had accomplished, by morale, more than shots could have accomplished, and we had not only the morale upon Crazy Horse, but upon the surrounding Indians. Crazy Horse fled, but was captured, his chiefs all gave up, and out of 500 braves 400 have come in, and more will from time to time. Bloodless victories may not make soldiers, but it impresses an Indian's mind more forcibly than the bullet. One they are accustomed to, the other they are now learning.

Crazy Horse was brought from Camp Sheridan under an Indian guard. While being placed in the post guard-house at Camp Robinson he attempted and partially succeeded in escaping, but received the thrust of a bayonet from one of the infantry guards, dying from the same about 11 P. M., Sept. 5, the night of the day he was brought in. Quite an excitement prevailed, as several hundred Northern Indians were present in their war habiliments, and an attempt at rescue was expected. Had one shot been fired, we would have had a big fight. The troops were under arms and ready at a moment's notice. After being wounded, Crazy Horse was taken into the Adjutant's Office, and there died. An attempt to have placed him in the guard-house might have caused serious consequences. The father and mother came and took the body away, thus ending the career of Crazy Horse. Death to him was preferable to captivity. What may result from this affair we all anxiously look forward to.

MEXICO AND THE UNITED STATES.

SAN ANTONIO, September 8.

To Lieut.-Gen. P. H. Sheridan, Chicago:

The following brief telegram was received last night from Brownsville:

"Fifteen hundred Mexican troops are ready at Vera Cruz to embark for Matamoras under command of Gonzales. Their proposed mission is to enforce the terms of the extradition treaty between the United States and Mexico and establish order on the frontier. The local authorities being under local influence, this measure is necessary if the extradition treaty is to be enforced and good order maintained, as the Central Government appears earnestly to desire."

"SWITZER."

I shall go and see Gonzales on his arrival.

ORD, Brigadier-General.

OSMAN PASHA CRAWFORD.

FOLLOWING is the text of a letter to the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, in which the claim is made that the Turkish General Osman Pasha is an American named R. Clay Crawford. The story is interesting, though the claim has about as much foundation as that set up by the Burlington *Hawkeye* in favor of "John Smith," who was one of the first citizens of that town to rise during the Rebellion, disappearing in the direction of Canada and never being heard of after. Crawford's wife says he went to Mexico:

MR. WASHINGTON, Ky., Sept. 2, 1877.

I see by a cable telegram in the *Courier-Journal* that Osman Pasha, of the Turkish Army, is believed to be Gen. Bazaine, late a Marshal of the French Army. This is a mistake. I happen to know very well who Osman Pasha is, as I have corresponded with him for several years, and have received letters from him since he has been given command of a division of the Turkish Army. Osman Pasha is an American, a native of Hawkins County, Tenn. His name is R. Clay Crawford. He was colonel of a regiment of artillery during the late war between the States. He afterwards entered the service of the Liberal Government of Mexico and was made a General of Division. He created considerable stir by the capture of Bagdad, Mexico, passing his forces over the Rio Grande from the Texas shore. He finally quarrelled with Juarez, the Mexican President, and returned to the United States with a large fortune. He resided for several years at a beautiful country seat on the Delaware, near Philadelphia. His restless disposition caused him to seek excitement, and he entered the service of the Khedive of Egypt, was soon after transferred to the service of the Sultan, and commanded the Turkish Army at Plevna.

L. B. WICKLIFFE.

Commenting on this communication, the *Courier-Journal* says:

"Our correspondent writes with the directness and relevancy of personal knowledge, and yet he seems ignorant of some of the antecedents of the hero of his sketch. Crawford is, or was, a really extraordinary person. All that his biographer says in the above communication is true. Crawford was a colonel of artillery in the war; he did go to Mexico, where he rose quickly to the rank of General of Division; he quarrelled with Juarez on account of the Bagdad affair, which was really nothing more nor less than a freebooting expedition; on the proceeds of this and other plundering operations he appeared in Wall street, where he struck a streak of luck, making \$1,000,000 in six or eight months; he bought the magnificent Biddle estate, just out of Philadelphia; lived in great splendor and ostentation a few years, having married a New York lady, and about 1870 disappeared. He has not been heard of since. He deserted his wife, to whom

the letter of our correspondent will come as the first news of a long-lost husband in seven years. All this is corroborative testimony as to the truth of the statement that Osman Pasha and Clay Crawford are one and the same person.

"One of the last acts of Andrew Johnson as a member of Congress from the First District of Tennessee was to appoint R. Clay Crawford, of Hawkins County, a cadet to West Point. That was in the early part of 1853. The lad was turned of 17, of respectable parentage. He had had considerable education for the region and period, and was able to take a good position and to make rapid progress at the Military Academy. But what he gained in learning he lost in conduct. He was a restless, excitable creature, perpetually involving himself and others in trouble, and never content with established law. The result was inevitable, though longer delayed than could have been expected. He was expelled, and left West Point with a character for intelligence and ambition, but also for recklessness, which attended him in after life. Instead of going quietly to his home in Hawkins County, East Tennessee, he had a mind for seeing the world and a taste for adventure. His unruly spirit would not brook the monotony of the hills and hollows, and his wounded pride rebelled at the thought of reappearing among his old relatives and friends with the disgrace of expulsion upon him. So, having some money to go on, he stopped in New York, and tried life in the Metropolis for a while on his own account.

"Crawford's money soon gave out, and he was thrown upon his wits. These, however, were both self-confident and acute. He had many a wrestle with fortune, but young and inexperienced as he was, he always fell upon his feet. He would, perhaps, have escaped to this day had he not become entangled in an affair. Of course it was an affair of the heart. In such circumstances as he found himself it is ever the case that a woman comes upon the scene. Thus it was that he was forced of necessity to look homeward. Accompanied by his paramour, he had got as far as Wytheville, in Virginia, on his way back to Tennessee, when a fatal mishap befel him. They had put up for the night at the inn of the town. There happened to be lodged there at the same time a rich old cattle dealer, just returned from Alabama. He was loaded down with money. The temptation was too great for poor Crawford. He noted all the points of the case, waited for his intended victim to retire, and, when all was still and dark, stole softly to the room of the cattle dealer. The old man was sound asleep, and the young marauder got away with the money, which had been carefully deposited under its owner's pillow. About midnight the sleeper awoke, and very naturally felt to find whether his treasure was safe. It was gone. He happened to be a cool, keen, resolute man. He had notice the wild young fellow with the pretty young woman—had observed the attention they had paid him, and his suspicions fell upon them. He got quietly out of bed, and, without disturbing any one, sought the room of the landlord, to whom he communicated the circumstance of the robbery and his belief thereon. The landlord shared his opinion. They procured a light and a weapon. They then went together to the apartment of the adventurous stranger. Instead of knocking, as they might have done, considering that there was a lady as well as a gentleman within, they suddenly turned the bolt, and, the door being unlocked, they walked in. A sight indeed met their astonished gaze. There, seated upon the floor, was our ex cadet and his mistress, the candle between them, busily engaged in counting the cattle dealer's money. The arrest was made at once. The trial and conviction speedily followed, and in a few weeks Crawford found himself in the State Prison of Virginia at Richmond.

"Poor Clay Crawford! gay, ardent, aspiring! The occupant of a felon's cell. It was hard, but fair, and he languished there many a weary month and year. But there is an end to all things. The war came on. Many reports exist as to how Crawford got out of prison. Some say he escaped. Others say he made terms with the Confederate authorities. It is most likely that his time expired. At all events he found himself a free man again. Some time in 1862, after the occupation of Nashville by the Union forces, he turned up in the capital of his native State. His old friend Andrew Johnson was Military Governor. East Tennesseans are proverbially clannish. Where the clan is concerned they are not very squeamish. The future President was always a partisan as well as a clansman. He rarely forgot or went back on a retainer. The times were out of joint. After all, Clay Crawford had been imprisoned by the hated Virginians, and that was a recommendation in the eyes of the excited and excitable Union leader. So, once more Andrew Johnson became Clay Crawford's patron and backer. He gave him odd jobs of detective work. Then he helped him to a commission. Finally, he got him the command of a regiment of artillery. There are many curious stories of the exploits of the young adventurer in connection with the Army of the Cumberland. One of the most credited is that on a certain occasion he sold some 200 of his command to a substitute broker, who appeared with a large sum of money within his military jurisdiction, and, having obtained the money, caused the luckless violator of martial law to be tried as a spy by drum-head court-martial, and, proved guilty of course, to be shot at daylight. Be this as it may, he acquired money and lost repute, so that in 1865 he found it safe to resign and go to Mexico, where he took service with Juarez, contriving to recommend himself for gallantry and capacity, and rising rapidly from a Colonel of Artillery to be a General of Division."

The Turkish Minister furnishes the following: "In view of the various accounts circulating about the origin of Osman Pasha, the Turkish Legation has the honor to inform the press that the Marshal of that name was born in Asia Minor, of Mussulman parents."

THE NATIONAL GUARD.

CREEDMOOR.—The leading event of the present week is of course the Creedmoor Fall Meeting, which commenced Monday, September 10. The matches of the first day were all at short and midrange, and ran as follows:

Competition I.—"Judd Match."—Offered annually, under resolution of Board of Directors N. R. A., to commemorate the services rendered by Hon. David W. Judd in securing the passage of the law by which the Association was enabled to secure its range.

Conditions.—Weapon, any military rifle; distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven. Entrance fee, \$1. Open to all comers.

Prizes.—1st. A trophy, value \$50; 2d. A trophy, value \$30; 3d. Life Membership, N. R. A., transferable under the rules of the N. R. A., \$25; 4th. Cash \$15; 5th. Cash \$10; 6th, 7th, 8th and 9th prizes—each cash \$5—\$20; 10th, 11th, 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th prizes—each cash \$3—\$33. In all twenty prizes, value \$183.

* Cup or money at winner's option.

The scores of the winners in this match out of a possible 35 points are: E. W. [3] Whitlock 33, W. H. [1] Glider 32, S. S. Dumsted 32, W. [1] Ferguson 31, W. C. Reddy 31, J. W. [2] Maher 31, G. D. Hobart 31, A. F. Finiels 31, W. [2] Brockhoff 30, J. L. Boutillier 30, J. K. Nichols 30, Dudley [4] Selph 30, J. P. Robertson 30, M. D. Hinde 30, C. F. Robbins 29, C. Van Orden 29, J. P. Warren 29, Geo. White 29, J. L. Price 29, H. T. Clark 29.

J. C. Beamer, W. M. Farrow, H. T. Clark and E. W. Burd tied for the twentieth prize on a score of 29, and shot off, Clark winning.

Competition II.—"Short Range" Match.—Conditions.—Open to all comers; weapon, any rifle; distance, 200 yards; seven rounds; position, standing. Entrance fee, \$1.

Prizes.—A Stewart's Improved Watch Aneroid Barometer for measuring mountain heights and foretelling the weather, with the addition of compass and thermometer, value \$50; 2d. A prize, \$30; 3d. A Life Membership N. R. A., transferable under the rules of the N. R. A., value \$25; 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th prizes—each cash \$10—\$40; 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th prizes—each cash \$5—\$20; 12th, 13th, 14th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 18th, 19th and 20th—each cash \$3—\$27. In all twenty prizes, value \$192.

The scores of the winners, h. p. s. 35, are: Ed. Squier 33, E. H. Sanford 32, C. G. Yettler 32, Wm. [1] Ferguson 32, E. W. [3] Whitlock 32, Philip Klein 32, W. H. Jackson 32, D. F. Davids 32, J. K. [1] Milner 31, W. H. Reed 31, J. P. Warren 31, J. [2] McComb 31, B. A. Vail 31, W. Wright 31, L. H. Greve 31, S. A. Servis 31, P. Carpenter 31, H. J. [2] Burns 31, G. R. Nichols 31, Wm. Klein 31.

Jackson and Davids tied for the seventh prize, shot for shot, but on the shooting off Jackson won.

Competition III.—"The Champion's" Match.—Conditions.—Open to all comers; weapon, any rifle or rifles; distances, 200, 600 and 1,000 yards; rounds, ten at each distance; position, standing at 200 yards, any at 600 and 1,000 yards. Entrance fee, \$2.

Prizes.—1st. Grand Medal of the National Rifle Association in gold, value \$100; 2d. Grand Medal of the National Rifle Association in silver, value \$50; 3d. Grand Medal of the National Rifle Association in bronze, value \$25; 4th. Cash \$25; 5th. Cash \$20; 6th. Cash \$15; 7th. Cash \$10; 8th. Cash \$5; 9th. Cash \$5; 10th. Cash \$5. Three medals and cash, \$260.

The first stage was shot on Monday; the names of the winners with their scores being as follows, h. p. s. 50: Henry Fulton 47, H. J. Burns 47, G. L. Morse 47, F. J. Rabbeth 46, J. B. Warren 44, S. A. Servis 44, A. F. Finiels 44, I. L. Allen 44, C. E. Rider 44, J. K. [1] Milner 44.

The second and third stages were shot on Wednesday, and Major Fulton maintained the lead he had won, Burns, Morse and Rabbeth falling off badly at the last range. Allen and Milner were the only men besides Fulton who kept in the prize list, and the final scores were as follows: Fulton 47, 49, 43, total 139; Allen 135, Gen. Dakin 134, Blydenburgh 133, Sir Henry [1] Halford 133, T. Lamb, Jr., 132, Lieut.-Col. [1] Fenton 131, Clark 131, Hayes 130, [1] Milner 130. There was 77 entries for the match, but 20 dropped out. The lowest score of the 57 was made by W. S. Smith, being 101 points. All the prominent riflemen were in but the shooting was very unequal, Dudley Selph, Jewell, Rigby, and others coming low down on the list.

Competition IV.—"Cavalry" Match.—Conditions.—Open to teams of seven from any troop, or other organization armed with carbines of the National Guard S. N. Y., each being certified by their commander to be a regular member in good standing of the troop he represents, and to have been such on June 1, 1877. They shall appear in the uniform of their corps (full dress or fatigue). Distance, 200 yards; position, standing; rounds, seven; weapon, Remington breech-loading carbine, State model, with either carbine or infantry ammunition; trigger pull not less than six pounds. Entrance fee, \$1 each man.

There were three prizes in this match, and the best possible team score was 245 points. The first prize was taken by the Washington Grays with 173 points, Beingsgold Troop (Brooklyn), second, with 163, and the Gatling Battery (Brooklyn), third, with 159. There were ten teams entered.

Competition V.—"Galling" Match.—Conditions.—Open to teams of twelve from any regiment or battalion of the National Guard, State of New York. All competitors must have been active members of their respective corps since the 1st of June last. They shall appear in the full or undress uniform of their several corps; weapon, Remington State military rifle; distance, 500 yards; seven rounds; position, any, with the face toward the target. Entrance fee, \$1 each competitor. The best possible team score would be 420 points.

There were three prizes and twelve teams entered. The 48th Oswego took the first prize with 305 points, the 7th New York was second with 296, and the 23d New York third

with 289. The other teams ranked as follows: 49th, 44th, 71st, 14th, 8th, 12th, 13th, 69th, 47th, all the way down to 158 points, or 37 per cent. The first winner's score is 72 per cent.

Competition VI.—"New York State N. G." Match. (not shot till Tuesday).—Conditions.—Open to teams of twelve from each regiment and battalion of infantry of the National Guard of the State of New York; each competitor to be certified by his regimental commander to have been, since the 1st of June last, an active member of the corps he claims to represent, all competitors to appear in the full or fatigue dress of their respective corps. Distances, 200 and 500 yards; position, standing at 200 yards and any at 500; weapon, Remington rifle, State model; five rounds at each distance; h. p. s. 600. Entrance fee, \$1 per man. When two or more teams from any of the divisions of the National Guard (excepting the 1st and 2d) shall participate in this match, the one of such teams making the highest score shall be presented with the prize offered by the State to such division (costing \$100) unless a separate competition shall have been provided for by the inspector of rifle practice of such division.

Prizes.—1st. The State prize trophy presented on behalf of the State by the Commander-in-Chief, value \$500; 2d. A trophy, value \$100; 3d. A trophy, value \$75; 4th. A trophy worth \$50.

There were sixteen entries, and the prizes were won by the following scores: First, 14th New York, 420; second, 23d New York, 407; third, 48th New York, 403; fourth, 9th New York, 393. The rank of the other contestants was as follows: 7th, 8th, 49th, 44th, 32d, 69th, 13th, 12th, 71st, 28th, 47th, 15th, the lowest score being 269 points, or not 45 per cent. of the possible score.

Competition VII.—"Army and Navy Journal" Match.—Conditions.—Open to teams of twelve from all regularly organized military organizations in the U. S., including the Regular Army, Navy, and Marine Corps. All competitors to be regularly enlisted members, in good standing of the regiment, battalion, corps, or troop they represent, and to have been such on June 1, 1877, and to appear in the uniform (full dress or fatigue) of the organization which they represent. Weapon, such military rifle as has been issued at the public expense to the organization which the team represents; distance, 500 yards; rounds, seven; position, any within the rules. Entrance fee, \$1 each competitor.

Prizes.—1st. To the organization whose team makes the highest aggregate score, a silver trophy, manufactured by the Gorham Company, and presented by Col. William C. Church, on behalf of the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, valued at \$750. This prize is to be won three times before becoming the property of the winner. It will be held for a year by the officer commanding the winning corps. (Won in 1873 by the 23d New York; won in 1874 by the 7th New York; won in 1875 by the 2d Connecticut; won in 1876 by the 7th New York). 2d. To the organization whose team makes the second highest aggregate score, a trophy, value \$100; 3d. To the organization whose team makes the third highest aggregate score, a trophy, value \$50. Three prizes, total value \$900.

The best possible team score would be 420 points. There were sixteen team entries.

The 48th Oswego was first in this match with 328, 2d Connecticut next with 312, 71st New York next with 307. The other teams ranked as follows: 8th N. Y., 1st Cal., 49th N. Y., 44th, 23d, 14th, 7th, 9th, 47th, 13th, 12th, 32d, 28th, 69th. The lowest score was 145, or 35 per cent.

Competition VIII.—"First Division National Guard" Match (shot on Tuesday).—Conditions.—Open to teams of twelve from each Regiment or Battalion of Infantry in the First Division of the National Guard, S. N. Y. All competitors to appear in the uniform of their corps (full dress or fatigue), and to be certified by their Regimental Commander to be regularly enlisted members, in good standing of the Regiment or Battalion they represent, and to have been such on June 1st, 1877. Weapon, Remington Rifle, State model. Distances, 200 and 500 yards; five rounds each range; h. p. s. 600. Entrance, \$1 a man.

Prizes.—1st. New York State Division prize, \$100; 2d. Trophy, \$75; 3d. Trophy, \$50.

There were 6 entries. The prize winners scores were: 1st. 71st New York, 428; 2d. 8th New York, 395; 3d. 9th New York, 391. The other regiments ranked 7th, 12th, and 69th, the lowest score being 317, or 53 per cent. nearly.

Competition IX.—"Second Division National Guard" Match (shot on Tuesday).—Conditions.—Open to teams of twelve from any Regiment or Battalion of Infantry in the Second Division of the National Guard, S. N. Y. All competitors to appear in the uniform of their corps (full dress or fatigue), and to be certified by their Regimental Commander to be regularly enlisted members, in good standing of the Regiment or Battalion they represent, and to have been such on June 1st, 1877. Weapon, Remington Rifle, State model. Distances, 200 and 500 yards; five shots at each distance. Position, standing at 200, any 500 yards. Entrance fee, \$1 each man. H. p. s. 600.

Prizes.—1st. To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the highest aggregate score, the N. Y. State Division prize, value \$100; 2d. To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the second highest aggregate score, a trophy, value \$50; 3d. To the regiment or battalion whose team makes the third highest aggregate score, a trophy, value \$25. Three prizes, total value \$175.

There were 7 entries. The prize winners scores were: 1st. 23d Brooklyn, 405; 2d. 14th Brooklyn, 404; 3d. 13th Brooklyn, 384. The other regiments ranked 32d, 47th, 28th and 15th Brooklyn. The lowest score made was 307 points, or 51 per cent. nearly.

(The tenth competition was for short range teams, set down for the end of the week and noticed next week.)

Competition XI.—"Inter-State Military" Match.—Conditions.—Open to one team from each State and Territory in the United States, consisting of twelve men, chosen in such manner as shall be prescribed by the Military authorities of such State or Territory, from the uniformed militia, in the uniform of their corps. Distances, 200 and 500 yards. Position at 200 yards, standing; and at 500 yards, any. Weapon, the authorized military rifle in use by the National Guard of the State or Territory which the team represents. In cases where the State has adopted no particular model (which must be certified to by the Adjutant-General), the team will be allowed to use the rifle in use by the Regular Army of the United States, or by the uniformed militia of any other State. Rounds, ten at each distance, h. p. s., 1,200. Entrance fee, \$2 each man.

Prize.—A large bronze "Soldier of Marathon," presented by the Commander-in-Chief, on behalf of the State of New York, to be shot for annually at Creedmoor, and to be held during the year by the Adjutant-General of the State whose Team may win it, value \$350.

The teams entered were from California, Connecticut, New York and New Jersey. California and New Jersey shot the U. S. Springfield 45 cal.; Connecticut used the old Peabody rifle, cal. 43, and New York shot with the Remington 50 cal. The California team came from Gen. McComb's brigade; the New Jersey team from 1st N. J. Brigade; the Connecticut team was all from the 2d Connecticut; and New York took six men from the 48th Oswego, and one each from the 7th, 13th, 14th, 32d, 44th, and 71st New York.

California came out first with the following score, never equalled in a military team match:

	200	500		200	500
	yds.	Yds. Tot.		yds.	Yds. Tot.
Brockhoff.....	45	44	Hook.....	41	43
Robinson.....	40	47	Maher.....	44	38
Le Breton.....	43	44	Ladd.....	41	39
Nash.....	41	45	McComb.....	41	38
Warner.....	43	43	Barrere.....	37	39
Burns.....	44	40	Wright.....	39	37

Totals..... 499 496 995
The Connecticut team scores were: Nichols 86, Folsom 86, La Barnes 85, Kennedy 84, Mix 84, Lane 81, Stetson 81, Whitlock 79, Jorey 79, Tinkey 76, Cregg 75, Walker 75; total 971.

The New York team made 967 points and the New Jersey team 744.

Competition XII. is the Inter-State Long Range, put off till next week.

Competition XIII. was the Wimbledon Cup, won by Fulton in 1875 with 133 points, and by Allen in 1876 with 139, presented by the National Rifle Association of Great Britain to the N. R. A. of America. Open to all citizens and residents of the United States; distance, 1,000 yards; thirty shots; no sighting shots; weapon, any rifle within the rules; position, any without artificial rest. Entrance fee, \$1. To be held by the winner till the next fall meeting of the N. R. A., when it will be shot for on the same conditions. It was won by Dudley Selph with 137 points, Wallace Gunn making 136. There were thirty competitors, and the lowest score (106) was made by G. W. Davison.

The fourth and fifth days of the meeting were occupied with the International Match, the beginning of which is elsewhere recorded (p. 89.)

ARMY AND NAVY MONUMENT.—The following is the programme for next Monday at Boston as announced: The headquarters of the chief marshal will be in Park square, at a marquee to be erected in front of the Boston and Providence station, and at a quarter before 11 o'clock he and his staff will move from Park square through Boylston and Tremont streets, and join the procession, which will start promptly at 11 o'clock. The procession will start from the junction of Berkeley and Tremont streets, and will march through Tremont street, Chester square (south side), Shawmut avenue, Roxbury street, Guild row, Dudley, Warren, Washington, Summer, High, Congress, Milk, Broad, State, Devonshire, New Washington, Hanover, Court, Washington, School, Beacon and Charles streets, to the Common.

The committee on the monument has decided to erect a platform on the westerly side of the monument toward Charles street, with a seating capacity of 4,000. This will leave the entire space on the northern, eastern and south-orly sides for the use of the various bodies that constitute the procession. Gen. Hobart Moor's 1st Massachusetts Brigade is to participate in the ceremonies.

CALIFORNIA TEAM.—The Californians arrived in New York city last week and put up at the Sturtevant House nominally, spending most of their time in camp at Creedmoor. Their names are—General John McComb, C. P. Lebreton, Captain H. J. Burns, Captain H. W. Brockhoff, Lieutenant J. Robertson, G. H. Strong, Louis Barrere, Charles Nash, J. W. Maher, E. N. Snook, E. Unger, Harry Hook, William Wright, J. P. Warren, E. H. Ladd, F. G. Blinn, W. F. Lee-man. Their exploits will appear elsewhere in accounts of matches.

BRITISH TEAM.—The last practice of the Britons before the opening of the fall meeting was on Saturday, Sept. 8, in very unfavorable weather, with a high wind. The scores of the best eight were—Milner 208, Lieut. Fenton 202, Rigby 202, Lieut.-Col. Fenton 192, Evans 188, Ferguson 188, Piggett 184, Humphrey 184; total 1545. The International Match commences as we go to press, and we cannot therefore give full scores till our next issue. The indications are that the match will be close and that America will hold the trophy for another year, but rainy and windy weather will damage the chances of America and help those of England.

MILITIA REORGANIZATION.—On this subject our correspondent continues: Following the suggestions made in two former communications, I present in this the completion of the proposed reorganization for New York State. The plan as suggested reduces the military force to ten brigades and four divisions, a reduction much to be desired in many respects. The third division district as reconstructed, contains the following counties: Hamilton, Warren, Essex, Clinton, Franklin, St. Lawrence, Herkimer, Otsego, Jefferson, Lewis, Oswego, Oneida, Onondaga, Madison, Chautauque, Broome, Cortland, Cayuga, Tompkins, Tioga and Seneca—21 counties. The subjoined organizations are contained in this district, which it is proposed to organize in two brigades, to be named the 7th and 8th.

Seventh Brigade.—26th Battalion, 256 men; three separate companies, 218 men; 103d Infantry, 411 men; 49th Infantry, 489 men; Troop of Cavalry, 51; Battery of Artillery, 85—1,510 men.

Eighth Brigade.—48th Infantry, 520 men; 51st Infantry, 394 men; 44th Battalion, 310 men; 50th Battalion, 210 men; Troop of Cavalry, 55 men; Battery of Artillery, 96 men—1,585 men.

Fourth division district comprises the annexed counties: Wayne, Schuyler, Chemung, Steuben, Ontario, Monroe, Livingston, Alleghany, Cattaraugus, Chautauque, Erie, Wyoming, Genesee, Orleans, Niagara and Yates—16 counties. In this district we find a force of nearly three thousand men, which, according to our plan of consolidation, is reorganized into two brigades, the 9th and 10th.

Ninth Brigade.—54th Infantry, 653 men; 106th Battalion, 166 men; 110th Battalion, 259 men; Battalion of Artillery, 237 men; Troop Cavalry, 76 men—in all 1,411.

Tenth Brigade.—65th Infantry, 492 men; 74th Infantry, 425 men; six separate companies of infantry (which should be organized into a battalion) 518 men, and a Battery of Artillery, 119 men; (there being no cavalry in this brigade)—in all 1,554 men.

To recapitulate then, the entire force of the State, irrespective of division and brigade officers, would be as follows:

First Division.—1st Brigade, 2,650 men; 2d Brigade, 2,750 men; 3d Brigade, 2,725 men—8,125 men.

Second Division.—4th Brigade, 900 men; 5th Brigade, 950 men; 6th Brigade, 2,000 men—3,850 men.

Third Division.—7th Brigade, 1,510 men; 8th Brigade, 1,585 men—3,195 men.

Fourth Division.—9th Brigade, 1,411 men; 10th Brigade, 1,554 men—2,965 men.

A formation such as the above would certainly simplify matters, make less work at General Headquarters, and save much money now appropriated for organizations almost useless. In submitting these suggestions for the consideration of all interested in promoting a higher state of efficiency and discipline in the ranks of the National Guard of our State, it has been thought that a complete reorganization was absolutely necessary as the first step; and to the furtherance of this end the foregoing plan has been suggested, with the hope that the "powers that be" may

[1] Member of English team. [2] Member of California team. [3] Member of Connecticut team. [4] Member of New Orleans team.

be induced to recognize its importance, and to adopt some plan by which to carry out a much needed and greatly desired reform.

SEVENTH NEW YORK.—Co. G will assemble for the first regular drill of the season on Monday evening, October 1. An election for non-commissioned officers will be held at the armory on Friday, October 12, at 8 o'clock p. m., to fill the vacancies caused by the honorable discharge of Sergts. Arthur T. Timpon and Edmund B. Horton, Jr., and such other vacancies as may occur. Pursuant to Regimental Special Orders No. 13 Private Frank Thayer, of Company H, has been transferred to this company. The commandant desires to congratulate the members upon the success met with in recruiting. This to us now is the most important subject for our consideration. Many have been elected within the past few months and many more are spoken of, and it is to be hoped that the same spirit will be continued until securing the maximum number of 100 members. Corporal Charles E. Snerly has been elected sergeant, vice Haight, promoted, and Private Henry B. Lockwood to be corporal, vice Snerly, promoted. Privs. Chas. G. S. Philipson and Geo. W. Cunningham have been expelled for continuous dereliction of duty and non-payment of dues and fines.

SEVENTH NEW YORK DIVISION.—The several commands comprising this division will assemble—cavalry and artillery mounted—for muster, inspection and review, as follows: The 25th Brigade, Gen. Wm. H. Briggs, Tuesday, September 25, at Rochester; the 20th Brigade, Gen. J. H. Lansing, Tuesday, October 2, at Elmira; Separate Company of Infantry, Capt. W. Eastman, Wednesday, October 3, at Penn Yan. An inspection of all books and papers, including the books of the auditing boards, will take place. All books must be written up to date.

TWELFTH NEW YORK.—In compliance with General Orders No. 12, c. s., headquarters 1st Brigade, so much of paragraph 1, General Orders No. 18, c. s., from these headquarters, as relates to Cos. A, G, H and I going to Creedmoor is countermanded.

THIRTY-SECOND NEW YORK.—The twelfth prize in the Inter-State Rifle Match won on September 12, 1876—a bronze medal and diploma—was only received last week by Col. John Rueger, of the 32d New York. After the fall inspection Adj. Karoher, of the 32d regiment, announces his intention of resigning. In all probability he will be succeeded by Quartermaster Henry Nabe, Jr., a young and promising officer. Adj. Karoher entered the military service on April 18, 1861, as private in the 3d New York, and was afterwards made captain and A. A. G. of Volunteers. He assisted in organizing the 32d New York militia, and when Col. Roehr (then major of the battalion) was commissioned he appointed Sergt.-Maj. Karoher adjutant. Since then he has held various positions in the regiment—first lieutenant, captain and major—and now is adjutant for the fourth time. Only five of the original commissioned officers remain in the 32d, viz.: Col. (then captain) John Rueger, Maj. (then first lieutenant) Louis Finkelmeyer, Adjutant (then adjutant) Fred. J. Karoher, First Lieutenant (then second lieutenant) Charles Waage, and First Lieutenant (then first lieutenant) Valentine Ebel. When the battalion was mustered into the service Lieut.-Col. Louis Bossert was a private of Co. D; from said company also graduated Maj. Finkelmeyer and Adjutant Karoher. Ex-Col. Henry Edward Roehr received authority from the Governor to organize the battalion of infantry, 11th Brigade, as it was then designated, and the colonel was assisted in his efforts by Col. Rueger, Major Finkelmeyer, Adj. Karoher, Lieut.-Col. Geo. Giehl, of the 28th regiment (then captain in the 32d).

PENNSYLVANIA.—What there was of the 2d regiment on inspection last week presented a very good appearance. They were in full dress uniform, with knapsack and overcoat rolled on top. Arms and accoutrements generally in good condition; uniform neat and clean. In numbers, however, the turnout was very poor, there being only about 220 men in the eight companies now constituting the regiment, who put in an appearance. The 2d needs an entire overhauling. In the rank and file can be found as good material as in any crack regiment, and quite as good as when the 2d ranked equal to the first. The record of the 2d is an honorable one, and with the right man in the right place, there is nothing to prevent its future equalling the past. At present the men have no incentive to make them attend to their duties. When officers do not attend to theirs, it cannot be expected that the men will. The State Fencibles were inspected on Thursday evening of last week, some seventy members reporting. Arms and accoutrements in usual good condition. Captains of 2d regiment, as well as Fencibles, should remember to face to the left, when standing three paces in front of right file, during rear open order at inspection.

By order of Col. E. Dale Benson, of the 1st regiment, the regular routine duties of the command will commence on the 17th September. The regiment will be inspected in fatigue uniform, right wing on Monday evening and left on Friday evening of next week. We understand the regular fall inspection of the division by Adj.-Gen. Latta, and it is said Gov. Hartranft personally, will take place in the park the latter part of the month.

CONNECTICUT.—The Poughkeepsie battalion of the 21st regiment, N. G., S. N. Y., comprising Cos. A, B, D, F and I, went on an excursion to Hartford two days of last week. The battalion numbered 160 musketeers, and was in command of Col. Alfred F. Lindley, who was accompanied by his full staff, and a few of the line officers. A corps of city officials and honorary members also came with the visitors, making a party of 225. They were received and entertained while here by the First Company Governor's Foot Guard, an organization whose charter was handed down to them by their forefathers, being granted them by King George in the old colonial days of 1771. This company is a sort of a nondescript militia organization, being a cross between the old Continental soldiers and the State militia of twenty years ago. Being an old and honorable company, it has a large veteran corps comprising some of Hartford's solid citizens who came forward, and, following the company's exchequer to the brim, gave the boys a chance to entertain the guests in good style. Parades, banquets and hospitality were showered upon the Poughkeepsians while in Hartford, which was joined in by the 1st regiment National Guard, who, in company with the Foot Guards, made the stay of the 21st as pleasant as possible. The battalion had but little time to exhibit themselves outside of the street parades. It was hoped by their comrades of the C. N. G. that they would give a dress parade and other forms of ceremony to show their proficiency in the tactics. In their marchings in column by company the battalion did well, the first and third companies excelling in alignments and distances. In the formation of line the guides showed want of proper instruction, as well as when marching in column. Guides and file-closers executed the full manual, and in some cases captains gave orders to be found only in the old tactics. The members of the 1st regiment C. N. G. were close observers at the formation of the regimental line and passage in review. The imperfect obedience in the manual of arms, and the departures from the tactics above

noticed, were visible. The salutes of the officers showed a want of study in the sword manual, more especially when the passage in review was executed. The battalion was not up in the fine points, which go a great way toward making a well drilled organization. This is the fault of the officers, not the men, and until the officers of our regiments study their tactics (the prescribed system), and not until then, can such officers impart the proper instruction to their men. That is the key to the whole business. Company commanders who are ignorant of the tactics cannot expect to have a well drilled company, and must look for criticism when they appear in public. An officer cannot know too much of his tactics, constant study is required, and the fact he may have served years in the Army or National Guard is no reason that he should not study his tactics, but on the contrary it is the best reason that he should, as the present system of infantry tactics has been greatly modified since the days of Hardee and Casey, or Upton's first issue. While on parade the companies were not equalized, which detracted somewhat from the good appearance of the battalion, the companies numbering sixteen and twenty files. Another defect which looked bad was when the battalion was in line at attention. The men were uneasy and restless, and did not stand steady. During their stay in Hartford the men appeared quiet, and were prompt to report for duty, and apparently were in good discipline, the captains having their men well in hand. On the whole it was an average battalion of militia, but inferior to many of our National Guard organizations.

ILLINOIS.—A valued correspondent writes from Chicago: Since the martial spirit has taken possession of the inhabitants of this city, many have said, "Why don't the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL publish our doings?" Are we to have dress parades? Marches that make the veterans "cave," battles "on to Bradwood," to the tune of "Lo! the Conquering Hero Comes," and not have it chronicled in the columns of the "authorized paper." What is the matter? To remedy this, and also to let the rest of this great State know that there are some "troops" here, is why, after many years of rest, I unleash my sword-pen. I mean to use it in a cause vital to the peaceable existence of this and all large cities. That is to commend the raising of a competent militia force, well equipped, drilled and disciplined, capable of action in any emergency. Three years ago this great city and State was without a militia. I believe there were one or two independent companies in the State who met, drilled and paraded merely for the love of the thing. Now we have two full line regiments in the city, others forming in the State outside, a cavalry regiment just organizing here, and a fair prospect of two batteries of artillery. The State of New York must look sharp or Illinois will yet bear the flag for the best drilled militia in the Union. We may thank Gen. H. Hilliard, our present State Adjutant-General, for the awakening. He managed to engineer the present militia law through the last Legislature, or rather it is the skeleton of his draft, after being referred to the Military Committee of our Solons. Still imperfect as it is, it is better than none, and it is hoped that when the Legislature meets again the law will be perfected so that a tax may be levied to afford a fund for transportation and to pay the expense of camps of instruction. I propose each week to give you a few items relating to our citizen soldiery, and if not amiss, may induce in some good natured criticism that may tend to improve the discipline of one or more of the companies. PITTMAN.

VARIOUS ITEMS.

—Mr. E. A. Buck, editor of the *Spirit of the Times*, has been elected an honorary director for life of the N. R. A.

—The first practice of the California team at Creedmoor showed 79 per cent. for the whole sixteen men.

—We are pleased to acknowledge the courtesy of Co. G, 7th New York, in sending us early copies of orders.

—The N. R. A. has answered the protest of the Scotch team by saying that the conditions of the Centennial trophy cannot be altered.

—The third class men of the 32d New York, 323 in number, practiced at Creedmoor last week, qualifying 141 for second class and sixteen for first class.

—The 15th New York took 128 men to Creedmoor last week, qualifying 53 for second class. They were prevented by rain from shooting their scores out.

—The Louisiana State team which opened so brilliantly at Creedmoor a few weeks ago has come down in its scores very much, owing to an unfortunate change of ammunition.

—Louis N. De Longe, formerly drum-major of the 5th Maryland regiment, has been appointed drum-major of the 4th Battalion Infantry, M. V. M. ("Boston Tigers.")

—Governor Robinson, of New York, with all his staff, expects to attend the laying of the corner stone of the armory of the 6th regiment October 4, but the Governor has declined delivering the address.

—Second Lieutenant Williams, Co. B, 12th New York, was unanimously elected first lieutenant last week and First Sergt. Van Heusen promoted to the vacant office of second lieutenant. Good choices both.

—Co. A, 48th New York, with 35 men, have scored 1,171 points for the Nevada Badge this year, being nearly 67 per cent. of the possible score. If any company can beat that score we should like to see them do it. At present it is unparalleled.

—The Veterans of the 7th New York have just held a meeting to consider the subject of funds to build the new regimental armory. It is to cost \$300,000, and so far only \$30,000 has been raised. Mr. Jackson S. Schultz contends that the city and State ought to do something to help.

—On Tuesday evening, September 11, the 32d New York assembled at the armory, in full uniform, to receive pay for services rendered during the "late war." When the heroes were rewarded at the hands of the paymasters, Adjutant Karoher formed line and turned the command over to Col. Rueger. No ceremonies were performed.

—A CORRESPONDENT asks us why a number of officers in the 28th New York are not commissioned. Lieut.-Col. Geo. Giehl, elect, passed the Board of Examination several months ago, but is still considered a captain; and Captain, elect, Wm. Heerd, Jr., who was elected to fill Giehl's place, also passed a very satisfactory examination months ago, but is not yet commissioned. We are unable to answer this question, which is respectfully referred to the proper authorities.

—COMPANY drills of the 69th New York will be resumed on Monday, September 24; C and E on Mondays; D and I on Tuesdays; A and B on Wednesdays; G and H on Thursdays; and F and K on Fridays. Saturday the field music will practice. The order to proceed to Creedmoor for rifle practice on September 14 is countermanded. Instead, for second class practice and the marksmen's badge, members will proceed on Thursday, the 27th September.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

ARMY COMMISSIONS.—In response to a great many correspondents who want to know how, when, and where to seek an Army commission, we reprint G. O., W. D., A. G. O., series of 1873, dated Washington, August 1, 1873. The provisions of this order are still in force. The order runs thus:

WASHINGTON, August 1, 1873.

G. O. No. 51.
The following regulations will be observed in the examination of candidates for the appointment of second lieutenant in the Army of the United States, and are published for the information and government of all concerned:

I. No person shall be examined who has not a letter authorizing the same from the War Department.

II. No candidate will be examined who is under 30 or over 30 years of age; who, in the judgment of the Board, has not the physical ability to endure the exposure of service; who has any deformity of body, or mental infirmity, or whose moral habits are bad.

III. The Board being satisfied of these preliminary points, will proceed to examine each candidate separately:

First. In his knowledge of English grammar, and his ability to read and write with facility and correctness.

Second. In his knowledge of arithmetic, and his ability in the application of its rules to all practical questions.

Third. In his knowledge of geography, particularly in reference to the northern continent of America.

Fourth. In his knowledge of history, particularly in reference to his own country.

Fifth. In his knowledge of the Constitution of the United States, and of the organization of the Government under it, and of the general principles which regulate international intercourse.

IV. The Board will consider eight as the maximum of the first, fourth, and fifth heads, and ten as the maximum of the second and third heads; and no candidate will be passed by the Board who shall not have received at least half of the number of maximum marks on each head or subject of examination.

V. In addition to such Boards of Examination as may be appointed by the Secretary of War, a military division or department commander, upon notification from the Adjutant-General of the Army that a candidate has been authorized to report to him, will convene at division or department headquarters, a Board to consist of four commissioned officers, including a medical officer; the duties of the latter to be confined to the medical examination.

The proceedings of the Board will be forwarded to the Adjutant-General of the Army.

By order of the Secretary of War.

THOMAS M. VINCENT, A. A. G.

This order seems to us to explain itself. The first preliminary requires influence, without which it is useless to apply.

C. H. Q.—Your letter not being accompanied with full name and address as a guarantee of good faith, has gone into the basket of waste paper.

Y. X. says: I have been a resident of New York and a member of a militia regiment, but being obliged to change my residence to the State of New Jersey I would like to know if I am still liable to military duty in this State, and whether my removal severs my connection or not. Answer.—Yes. Your captain should drop you from the rolls.

W. B. writes from Fort Union, N. M., August 29: You will confer a great favor upon me by giving an explanation in your paper of special rule 247 of Upton's Tactics as regards the file-closers in the movement "right or left front into line," as I cannot understand how the file-closers can ever be on the side toward which the said movement is made. I will state here my reasons why I cannot understand the following: "If the movement is made toward the side of the file-closers, they dart through the column as the oblique commences." In column of fours, the right is in front whenever the file-closers are on the right flank of the column, and the left is in front whenever the file-closers are on the left flank of the column (sec. 215 Upton's Tactics). Supposing now the right be in front, the command will be "Left front into line," and the left be in front, the command will be "Right front into line;" in both cases the movement is toward the side opposite the file-closers. Again, supposing the right be in front and the file-closers are ordered from the right to the left flank, or left be in front and the file-closers are ordered from the left to the right flank; in the first instance right in front becomes left in front, and in the second, left in front becomes right in front (sec. 214 Upton's Tactics). The command for forming line to the front must be logically in the first instance, "Right front into line," and in the second, "Left front into line." Is here the movement made towards the side of the file-closers? Please, Mr. Editor, explain that. Answer.—The trouble in the mind of W. B. is that he cannot throw off the influence of the old tactics with their "natural" and "inverted" orders. Under the new tactics there is no "logical necessity" for going front into line on any specified flank. The whole object of the tactics is to abolish the ideal necessities of the old "natural order" and allow a commander to form to any side without confusing his men. Being right in front, with the file-closers on the right flank of the column, the captain can go right front into line as easily as left front. In that case the file-closers dart through the column to get behind the file.

J. S. G., Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, writes: Upton's Tactics, if I understand them, instruct us that a general's staff officer, except A. A. G. and aids, form one rank from the right according to rank, paragraph 554. The National Guard of this State are ordered to observe Upton's Tactics in every particular, neither adding to or detracting from. The new State Regulations, in assigning the precedence of the Governor's staff, add a paragraph which says that division and brigade inspectors of rifle practice shall take precedence after the inspector. The question is, does this last intend that when on parades the inspector of rifle practice of a brigade or division shall take position in the staff on the right of the chief of artillery, judge-advocate, etc., who are colonels? If it does, does it not conflict with the Tactics of Upton, and if so what is law? Is it also consistent with military precedent and established usage? If it means that a lieutenant-colonel shall take precedence of colonels—why? If it doesn't mean that—what does it mean? This has occasioned considerable argument here, and I am free to confess that I am alone against the commander of the 24th Brigade, the A. A. G. of the 6th Division and the 6th Division inspector of rifle practice in my position that a lieutenant-colonel cannot claim precedence of a colonel, and that if the regulations mean that, they are contrary to established usage and should be changed. You will confer a favor by answering this at your convenience and settling a controversy. If I am wrong I wish to know it, and shall gracefully yield, but I have no notion of giving up the *Journal* to any man in the wrong. Answer.—You are quite right. If we understand your position to be that a lieutenant-colonel cannot rank a colonel. The fact is, as regards inspectors of rifle practice in individual States, that while answering a temporary need, they are very much in their own way and every body else's. The U. S. Army does not recognize them. When it does, they will be assigned to their proper place with the rest of the staff, according to rank. As to the present State Regulations, it must be remembered that they are not laws like the Military Code, and that they are entirely devoid of force against the tactics, which are authorized by law. Under the tactics a lieutenant-colonel of the staff takes rank with the other lieutenant-colonels of different departments, according to seniority in his position on occasions of ceremony, but the tactics are nowhere so explicit as to prevent a New York officer, if so disposed, from following the letter of the new State Regulations on the point in question. On the general customs of the service you are entirely right.

To the testimony of Gen. Sherman, and of medical gentlemen of the highest reputation in Germany, France, and America, as to the fact that the common sunflower is an almost sure preventive of chill and fever in malarial districts, we have an experience not less valuable. A gentleman of very high character, writing to the *Volusia Herald*, after reciting many authorities, says: "It may not be generally known that the sunflower absorbs during its growth a vast quantity of impure gases; it feeds largely by its leaves, absorbs nitrogen more largely than any other plant, and will evaporate as much as a quart of water daily. I am convinced that the cultivation of this much-neglected plant on a large scale would not only be beneficial, but remunerative. The fibre can be used for making paper; the ripe seeds are most useful as food for poultry, especially during the moulting season; from it a fine oil—second only to olive—is extracted; the leaves are much relished by rabbits, and the thick stem may be used as fuel."—*Sanitarian*.

STATE VS. MILITARY LAW.

The District Court of Cheyenne Co., Nebraska, recently rendered a decision in the case of "the State of Nebraska vs. Capt. O. W. Pollock," 23d Infantry. The facts of the case, as stated in the decision, are as follows:

August 17, 1876, Sergeant Gunther, a soldier of the garrison, stationed at Sidney Barracks, in Cheyenne county, Nebraska, shot and wounded at Gail Barracks, another soldier, Private Lake of Co. C, 23d Infantry. On the same day Capt. Pollock, the officer commanding at the barracks, pursuant to orders of the Department, investigated the matter, preferred military charges against Gunther for shooting Lake, placed him under arrest, and forwarded said charges to Judge-Advocate of the Department of the Platte for trial by General Court-martial, on 21st August, 1876, and the proceedings and findings of said court at the subsequent trial, acquitting Gunther, were approved by the commanding officer of the Military Department. August 17, 1876, and for some time prior thereto, a General Court-martial was in session at said barracks, of which Capt. Pollock was senior officer and *ex-officio* president. Sidney Barracks are a military post and garrison, located on Government lands set apart therefor from the public domain, but not purchased by consent of the Legislature pursuant to No. 16, sec. 8, Court United States.

August 19, 1876, Sheriff McCarty, of Cheyenne county, upon his own information and motion, and not upon application made by or in behalf of Lake, the party shot, procured a warrant from county court of said county of Cheyenne, for the arrest of Gunther for the shooting referred to, and called on Capt. Pollock at said barracks to deliver him up, and received the following written statement:

SIDNEY BARRACKS, NEB., August 19, 1876.

C. McCarty, representing himself sheriff of Cheyenne county, Nebraska, has this day served upon me a warrant for the arrest of Sergeant Gunther, Company C, 3d Cavalry. My duty compels me to decline to give him up, for the reason that he is now a prisoner in the hands of the military authorities for an offence similar to that stated in the warrant, and for which he is being prosecuted by the United States Government, he, of course, must be held until the United States has been satisfied.

O. W. POLLOCK, Captain 23d Infantry, commanding.

After receiving this communication, the sheriff took Gunther from the guard house, where he was confined, to the private quarters of Capt. Pollock, and said he was going to take him (Gunther) into custody, which Capt. Pollock said he could not allow. He (Pollock) then called the sergeant of the guard, and directed him to put Gunther in the guard house, which the sheriff attempted to prevent, but to no purpose. On the same day Capt. Pollock repeated the whole proceedings to the commanding general of the Department, who approved his action, and directed him to apply to Judge Carrigan to dismiss or suspend the warrant until the disposition of the case by Court-martial, but he declined to act in the matter. On the same day, Aug. 19, 1876, Sheriff McCarty filed a complaint before Judge Carrigan, procured a warrant, and arrested Capt. Pollock for resisting a sheriff in the execution of his office, pursuant to provisions of p. 4, sec. 6, Session Laws of Nebraska, 1875. Capt. P. waived examination, and entered into recognizance for his appearance before this court. At September term, 1876, the grand jury found an indictment against Capt. P. for the offence charged.

July 11, 1877, this cause coming on for trial in its order, and Capt. P. being in active service in the West, it was stipulated by and between the attorney for defendant and the prosecuting attorney, that the case should be submitted to the court on an agreed statement of facts substantially as above set forth, and the record of the trial and proceedings had before the Court-martial, and should the court be of the opinion that the defendant was justified in refusing to give Gunther up to the sheriff, the district attorney should enter a *nolle prosequi*; if the court should hold said defendant was not justified, he should appear and stand his trial at the next term of court.

U. S. District Attorney Jas. Neville and Judge-Advocate H. B. Burnam, appeared for defendant; District Attorney C. J. Dilworth, for the State. The decision of the judge, Judge Gulish, was as follows:

The land on which Sidney Bks. are located, has not been purchased by consent of the Legislature of Nebraska "for the erection of forts, etc.," pursuant to provisions of No. 16, Sec. 8, Art. 1, Constitution of the United States, consequently the State authorities and State courts have exclusive jurisdiction over the territory on which they are situated: 4 Kans., 49; 2 Id., 182; 1 Id., 148; 3 Id., 377; Enabling Act, p. 50, Sec. 18; Statute Neb., 1 Bond, 571; 4 Neb., 122; 5 Id., 162; 1 Woolw., 102; 17 Johns., 225; 7 Cone, 471; 1 Bishop Crim. Laws, 5 Ed., Sec. 159; U. S. Rev. Stat., 1040, Secs. 5328, 1042, Secs. 5339, 134, Sec. 711; 8 Mass., 72; 17 Pich., 298; 1 Met., 530; 31 How. Pr., 420; 2 Story Constitution, Sec. 1227; 3 Wheaton, 336, 386. Under the Roman laws, soldiers had special military courts, as well in civil as criminal cases: 1 Bouv. L. Dict., 609, No. 8.

A code of maritime laws was compiled for the government of the English navy, in the twelfth century, upon which most European nations built their maritime constitutions. The articles of the British navy were passed by Parliament in which almost every possible offence is set down and the punishment thereof fixed. These articles are permanent laws of the kingdom, administered by Court-martial, for the control of the navy.

The English army is governed by military courts, and kept up by Parliament annually, passing what is called the "Mutiny Act." The articles, rules, and laws applicable to the army, being of annual duration are not so perfect, permanent, and well defined as those of the navy. 1 Blackstone, Chap. 13. Our naval and military laws and systems are largely derived from those of England.

Pursuant to provisions of Art. 1, Sec. 8, No. 9, and

Art. 3, Const. U. S., Congress has created military courts for the government of the Army and Navy, enumerated offences, of which they take cognizance, provided rule, regulations and mode of procedure for conducting the same, with as much particularity as for the other Federal courts.

These military tribunals emanate from the same source as the Federal civil courts, and all judicial tribunals, just as much as the Court of Claims, the District or Circuit Courts are. Their jurisdiction over offences, which are solely of a military nature, is exclusive, and when they have jurisdiction of the person and subject matter, their judgments founded on regular proceedings, are final. 11 Op. Atty. Gen., 137; 251, 19; 4 Id., 274; 3 Cranch., 331; 11 Johns., 150; 13 Id., 257; 19 Id., 7; 20 How., 82; 1 Waterman on Trespass, 288, Sec. 319; Cooley, Const., Lim., 362, note 2, Phillips on Evidence, 111; 31 How., Pr., 228; 4 Wall., Ex parte, Milligan.

Act of Congress, March 3, 1873, Rev. Stats. U. S., title 14, chap. 6, p. 241, establishing a prison for confinement of those convicted before, and sentenced by, Courts-martial, and Nos. 62 and 97, Articles of War, chap. 5 Id., show conclusively that military courts have jurisdiction over a large number of cases, of which the civil courts take cognizance.

After trial and acquittal, or conviction and service of sentence, pronounced by the former court, it would be no bar to an arrest and trial before the latter court for another crime committed by the same act, and *vice versa*. 14 How. 20; 6 Op. Atty. Gen., 413, 506; 3 Id., 749; 17 Int. Rev., Sec. 155; 1 Bishop Crim. Law, 5th Ed., Sec. 1029.

Difference between military law and martial law defined. 2 Id., 107, 179; 2 Kent's Com., 10; 34 M. E. 126; 3 Bouv. Institutes, 79; 1 Blackstone, 413, 411; 1 Bishop Crim. Law, 5 Ed., Chap. 4.

Soldiers do not cease to be citizens by enlisting in and joining the Army, and are just as amenable to the civil tribunals as other persons. 1 Bishop Crim. Law, 5 Ed., Sec. 46; 1 (Sharswood's) Blackstone, 408, and note on, 413; U. S. Rev. Stat., 851, Sec. 1992; 44 Cal. 36, holds ejection will lie against the commander of a military post to recover possession thereof, held by order of Secretary of War or President. Suit may be brought in a State court against a naval officer for wrongs committed at sea and in the public service. 7 Hill (N. Y.), 95. State court takes cognizance of a murder committed by one in the public service, on board a United States vessel in Boston Harbor, 3 Wheaton, 336, 386; also of a murder committed by a foreigner on board of a foreign vessel, causing death in Massachusetts.

The position taken by counsel for defendant, that because Art. 2, Sec. 3, const. Neb., p. 54 Stats., excludes soldiers and officers from enumeration in taking the census of the State, for the purpose of apportioning and re-distributing the legislature, they are not citizens, is erroneous. It might with equal propriety be contended that the students at our university are not citizens, because they acquire no domicile at Lincoln by virtue of attending that institution, but retain that of their permanent homes, and because in taking the census of that city they are excluded from the number of inhabitants thereof. The ground taken that because under Art. 2, Sec. 14, Id., 55, Statutes Neb., "a member of Congress or a person holding any military or civil office under the United States, shall not be eligible to a seat in the legislature," his citizenship is affected thereby, need not be alluded to, to see it is not tenable. A man does not cease to be a citizen by being appointed a postmaster, revenue collector or other Federal officer, nor does he lose his citizenship because he holds military office or is a soldier, nor does our Constitution imply this. Because Art. 1, Sec. 8, Const. Neb. 52, Statutes Nebraska, recognizes the right of trial of soldiers by Court-martial, it does not thereby nor by implication exclude the State courts from taking cognizance of offences committed by them against the State laws.

Were soldiers not citizens, as contended, they would be liable to be tried in our courts and punished for infractions of the laws of the State—except for treason, and except ambassadors, public ministers, consuls, and those exempt from local laws by the law of nations. All persons violating our laws are liable to be tried in our courts and punished therefor, whether citizens, soldiers, Indians or foreigners.

It is not the status of the person committing the crime that gives the court jurisdiction, but the venue where it is perpetrated. 4 Kans., 60; 17 Johns., 225; 14 Mass., 499; 3 Kans., 377; 1 Const., 173; 3 Den., 190. Martial law supersedes and suspends the civil law, but military law and military courts are superseded by and subordinate to the civil law and civil courts. 3 Bouvier's L. Dic., 179; 2 Kent., 10; 34 M. E., 126; 2 Vol. Op. Atty. Gen., 10; 1 Bishop Crim. Law, 5 Ed., sec. 46.

Gunther by the act of shooting a fellow soldier, unless justifiable, committed a crime against both the military laws and laws of the State, and subjected himself to trial by the latter in preference to the former, upon the conditions precedent set forth in Art. of War, No. 59, p. 234, Rev. Stats. U. S.: "When any officer or soldier is accused of a capital crime, or of any offence against the person or property of any citizen of any of the United States, which is punishable by the laws of the land, the commanding officer and the officers of the regiment, troop, battery, company or detachment to which the person so accused belongs, are required, except in time of war, upon application duly made by or in behalf of the party injured, to use their utmost endeavors to deliver him over to the civil magistrate," etc.

The shooting took place, and Gunther was put under arrest therefor by order of Captain Pollock, August 17, 1876. Two days thereafter the sheriff attempted to take Gunther from the custody of the military authorities on a warrant issued from county court of Cheyenne county, on a complaint not made by Lake, the man

shot, nor by any one in his behalf, or at his request or upon his application. Some authorities hold that if demand is made by the civil authorities for surrender of a prisoner held under military arrest, pursuant to provisions of said Art. 59, he must be given up any time prior to judgment and sentence of the military court; others contend the military court has acquired jurisdiction of which it cannot be deprived after the prisoner has been arraigned and put on trial.

As Gunther was not arraigned and put on trial before the military court till August 21, 1876, two days subsequent to his attempted arrest by Sheriff McCarty, Capt. Pollock would have been liable for refusing to give him up had application been made and proceedings instituted before the civil court, pursuant to provisions of said Art. 59, 6 vol., Op. Atty. Gen., 413 to 429.

Had Capt. Pollock delivered Gunther up to Sheriff McCarty under the circumstances, he would have rendered himself amenable to the military authorities therefor, under Art. 69, of War, p. 236. The U. S. Rev. Stats.: "Any officer who presumes without proper authority to release any person committed to his charge, or suffers any prisoner so committed to escape, shall be punished as a Court-martial may direct." Captain Pollock was fully justified in refusing to surrender and deliver Gunther over to Sheriff McCarty, as the arrest was attempted at the instigation and motion of the sheriff, and not upon application made by or in behalf of the party shot. *Nolle prosequi* entered by district attorney.

THE HERO IN BUCKSKIN.—A correspondent requests us to publish the following story which first appeared in the columns of the New York Times as a correspondence from the West. We have hitherto refrained from mentioning it, distrusting its authenticity. It is called "The Hero in Buckskin," and runs as follows: "In the published statement of Red Horse, a Minneconjon sub-chief, who was a witness of, and participant in, the attack on Major Reno, and the massacre of Gen. Custer's command in the fight on the Big Horn, he mentions the remarkable bravery of an officer having long yellow hair, and who rode a horse with four white feet. Red Horse said that the Indians all united in declaring this man the bravest man they had ever met, and that he alone saved his command a number of times by turning on his horse in the retreat. This has been supposed to refer to Gen. Custer, but such a supposition is an error. The St. Paul Pioneer-Press published a statement based on high military authority, that the officer referred to was not in Custer's command at all, but that a close reading of a somewhat confused narrative will show that Red Horse at that point was speaking of Reno's retreat across Greasy Grass Creek. There was but one man in Reno's three companies who wore buckskin. The Indians, of course, did not know him, but the soldiers in the rear retreating column did, and it has been for some time known to Army officers who was that 'yellow-haired hero in buckskin' of this gallant fight against savages in the rear of a flying column. His name is Thomas H. French, captain in the 7th Cavalry." We have taken some pains to investigate this matter by collecting the testimony of eye-witnesses, and merely remark that Captain French has dark short hair, and rode a grey horse on the day of the fight. No officer with any of the columns wore long hair. General Custer was always known to the Indians as the "Longhair," but had shorn his locks some time before. On the day of the battle General Custer rode a sorrel horse with four white feet and was dressed in buckskin, as was his brother Colonel Custer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF NASHVILLE.—Army officers who have been stationed at Nashville, Tenn., will long remember with pleasure the gentlemanly officers of the First National Bank of Nashville. Promptness and energy characterize all its officers, together with that address and polish of manner so pleasant to meet with in business men. The president, Mr. Burns, is one of the self-made men of the times, and is eminently fitted for his position; while in the travel of a life time one meets with but few such polished and accomplished gentlemen as Mr. Theodore Cooley, the cashier. The First National has always been the friend of the Army, and since the failure of Congress to appropriate for the pay of the Army, it has signified its friendship in a very material and substantial manner, by accepting the pay accounts of officers, charging a merely nominal percentage, and assuming the risk of payment on the part of the Government. This bank does a large business, and possesses, as it eminently deserves, the confidence of the good people of Nashville. ARMY.

MESSRS. G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, 182 5th avenue, New York City, have issued the fifteenth edition revised of "The Best Reading," a classified record of current literature. It is a list of modern publications, English and American, now supposed to be in the market, with the addition of select lists of the best French, German, Spanish and Italian literature. The object of this list is to guide libraries and private purchasers in buying books. For this purpose it names the best books usually now in the market, in the chief departments and on leading topics of current and general literature, with their editions and retail prices.

THE Whitehall Review states that twelve Gatling guns are about to be sent to India. Two are to go to Kohat, two to each of the British mountain batteries, and six to Meerut, where they are to be subjected to a whole series of tests. The carriage for mountain warfare is to be similar to that of the 7-pounder muzzle-loading rifled gun. For use in the plains, small gun carriages and limbers, the latter for double pony or mule draught, or for small horses, are ordered.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

THE Queen of Madagascar has decreed the abolition of slavery.

In return for his military services to the Porte, it is stated that the Khedive demands the right to form a navy.

A TELEGRAM from Trebizond says that there are 1,000,000 of Circassians who wish to emigrate to Turkey.

At the first battle of Plevna the Russians lost 10 per cent., which shows that the slaughter was not so "terrible" as reported.

THE Emperor of China has issued an edict prohibiting opium smoking throughout the country, particularly among officials, scholars, and the soldiery.

THE British Naval Depot is to be removed from Rio de Janeiro to Montevideo, if satisfactory arrangements can be made.

THE number of depositors and the total amount deposited in the English Naval Savings Banks has increased every year since 1868 until, it amounted, March 31, 1876, to \$656,725 due 9,899 depositors, against \$375,956 March 31, 1871.

THE XIX. *Stiele*, commenting on the denial given by an English journal to the statement that Marshal MacMahon is descended from an Irish physician resident for some time in France, says: "We affirm, without fear of contradiction or action at law, that Marshal MacMahon, President of the Republic, is the grandson of M. Jean Baptiste MacMahon, Doctor in Medicine of the University of Rheims, who settled in practice at Autun in 1741, and came into considerable property by his marriage."

RUSSIA, writes the well-informed Berlin correspondent of the *Morning Post*, is energetically preparing everything for a winter campaign. Immense provision depots have been erected in Roumania, but insufficiency of money is feared in case of a long continuance of the war. Since the war Russia has increased her State debt by two war loans amounting to Rs. 300,000,000, and requiring annually Rs. 17,000,000 for interest. Besides which 132,000,000 of new paper roubles have been issued, increasing the floating debt to Rs. 867,000,000. There is no law limiting the issue of paper currency, which declines alarmingly.

AUG. 13th, the Russians launched the sea-going torpedo vessel *Vareef*. The *Vareef* is constructed solely for the use of Whitehead's torpedoes. Her length is 115ft.; breadth, 16ft.; depth at bow, 7½ft.; and at the stern, 10ft. The engines will be of 800-horse power, and will have a speed of seventeen knots an hour. To diminish weight the under water part of the vessel is constructed of copper, that above the water-line being of steel. The machinery is of the newest design, and combines all the improvements which have been made up to the present date in torpedo firing.

ADVICES from Odessa, published in the London *Globe*, state that the expedition to the mouth of the Danube undertaken by Admiral Tchikhachoff was a complete success; the Russians being able to introduce into the Kilia Channel transports laden with matériel for the army, some floating batteries, and a few torpedo vessels. The *Popoffskas* and the war steamers which conveyed the transports returned the same night unmolested to Odessa. During the time that the landing was being effected in the Kilia Channel the Turks had lying near the mouth of the Kilia one frigate, three ironclads, and a gunboat, but they seem to have been unaware of the operations of the enemy.

LIEUTENANT WEYPRECHT, who commanded the Austrian Polar Expedition that discovered Franz-Josef Land in 1874, and Count Wilczek, one of the promoters of that expedition, have announced to the Royal Society of Meteorology of Utrecht that they intend to undertake an expedition to the Arctic regions, which will be away for about twelve months, and they intend to establish their station of observation in one of the northern havens of Nova Zembla. In addition to this station they recommend the establishment of several others at various points, choosing by preference points easily accessible, but situated in as high a latitude as possible.

THE *Heeres Zeitung* states that two ironclad coffrettes, the *Baiern* and the *Sachsen*, named after two of the kingdoms which form part of the German Empire, were launched early in August, the first at Kiel and the second at Stettin. These vessels, which are more powerfully armed and plated than any of the other vessels now afloat, are to be employed for the purpose of making sorties from the ports of the Baltic and the North Sea, and have been built specially with a view to that purpose. They are about 320ft. in length, by 65ft. broad and 25ft. in depth, with a draught of 19ft. They each have a ram 10ft. long at the bow, two engines of 2,800 horse-power each, with twin screws and four boilers at each engine. Upon the upper deck there are two ironclad turrets containing five 37-centimetre guns, and the stern turret is surmounted by a kind of iron-clad sentinel's box for the protection of the commandant.

THE Turkish authorities in dealing with Englishmen seem to have adopted, if we are to judge from the sketch in the London *Times*, which follows, the cynical maxim that if you wish a man to respect you, you must treat him with contempt: "His Excellency is very stout, and to all our requests and observations returned the simple, but, according to its pronunciation, expressive word 'Pekkee.' 'Had we been rightly informed that the Cossacks were about the roads?' His Excellency, breathing hard, 'Pekkee,' dropping the voice in the second syllable. We had, however, heard that there were roads through the great forest? His Excellency, relieved, 'Pekkee.' 'Might we presume to

aspire to the request for a guide to show us these roads?' His Excellency, as if glad that we had not come to borrow money, replied in a quick, cheerful falsetto, in fact, 'Pekkee.' Then we fell to the expression of regrets that Englishmen and foreigners as a rule were so shabbily treated by some Turkish officials, mentioning our own grievances in particular. His Excellency heaved a sympathetic sigh and looked attentively at the pattern on the carpet. Not to be snuffed out by silence, we insisted on calling attention to the fact that Colonel Lennox, in her Majesty's uniform and bearing the proper set of proper credentials, had been turned out of Eyoub Pasha's army just as unceremoniously as we had been, and we begged his Excellency to take notice that such treatment was not relished by our countrymen of any degree, and would be likely to have a bad effect on English opinion. Shrugging his shoulders at the mention of English opinion, his Excellency turned languidly to one of his secretaries, and in guttural tones inquired if Colonel Lennox had not been to see him. 'Yes, your Excellency,' was the reply. 'Ah! And did we not treat him well? We gave him coffee, eh?' Upon which his Excellency gave the signal for coffee for us, and the interview ended."

Broad Arrow says, apropos of the sorrows of the British Admiralty, in the matter of steam engineering: We have already drawn attention to the difficulties of the Admiralty respecting the *Shannon*, and we regret that we cannot say that these difficulties are over, or wish the new First Lord joy of the white elephant legacy he has received in her. Last week she was taken outside Plymouth Breakwater for the full speed trial of her engines, under the sole control of her engineering staff. Her return was looked for early in the afternoon, but "she cometh not" they said, and unpleasant prognostications were common. It was feared that some catastrophe had happened. Soon after 8 p. m., however, she was descried from Mount Wise slowly moving towards the harbor. Communications were opened with her, when the humiliating confession had to be made that her magnificent 3,900-horse power engines were nearly *hors de combat*. During her contractors' and steam reserve trials—and they were not a few—hot bearings were unknown. Unfortunately, as if some malicious fate were at work, shortly after she started last week the high pressure piston rod on the after engine fired through being too tightly packed. All attention was at once given to the rod, and diverted from other parts, or we should otherwise feel a difficulty in accounting for the connecting rod and the main shaft bearings becoming extensively heated, and scoring, before any notice was taken of them. The engines were slowed, the bearings allowed to cool, and then another trial was attempted. The second trial was a failure, as were several others essayed at discreet intervals; and so the *Shannon* returned to harbor. Investigation showed that the high pressure cylinder was slightly scored, the piston much so, the connecting rod brasses deeply cut, and the main shaft bearings much roughened. The injuries were remedied as far as possible, and the trial was repeated on Monday, with a similar result, in a minor degree. The rigging, too, is not satisfactory. It is found almost impossible to run in the bowsprit to allow her to ram, and the topmasts fit the cross trees so tight that from ninety to one hundred and twenty minutes would be occupied in preparing for action. As in the case of the *Pelican*, it is quite expected that her masts will have to be shortened. Captain G. Grant is understood to have made strong representations to the Admiralty about the *Shannon's* general condition.

THE GATLING GUN.—At the present time, when the Gatling gun is being furnished as an indispensable adjunct to the armament of our ironclads, as well as to our gunboats of the *Snake* class, it may be interesting to our readers to learn the judgment formed on it by the jurors of the Philadelphia International Exhibition, by which the Gatling gun was awarded the medal of superiority to all other mitrailleurs exhibited. The first volume of the "British Reports" contains remarks upon the new model Gatling gun, by Major W. H. Noble, R.A., one of the English judges on the occasion. "This celebrated weapon," says he, "is so well known that it does not need a description, but several important improvements have recently been made in its construction. The latest model is a five-barrelled gun, in which the improvements are as follows: The crank-handle is attached to the rear instead of the side, thereby increasing the speed of revolution of the gun and the rapidity of its fire; the drum is abolished, and a new pattern feed-case substituted for it; it stands vertically, and thus insures a direct fall into the receivers; all the working parts, as well as the barrels are encased in bronze to afford protection from rust and dirt; the arrangement of the locks has been much simplified, and the size of the whole breech arrangement reduced by about one-half; the rapidity of fire has been almost doubled; the traversing arrangement has been improved. This gun has been fired at the rate of 1,000 rounds a minute, but the ordinary rate of rapid firing is about 700 rounds per minute. Fired deliberately at a target 19ft. long by 11ft. high, range 1,000 yards, it scored 965 hits out of 1,000 shots." The New York *Times*, in speaking of a late engagement with the Indians in Idaho, says: "This last affair derives additional interest from the successful employment in it of Gatling guns." Of the use of Gatlings on board ship there is no need to speak. Already their utility to repel torpedo boats has been practically illustrated on the Danube, but it remains to be seen what further results in this direction may be obtained from a Gatling of 1-inch calibre firing steel-capped shells, which Hobart Pasha has added to the armament of his flag-ship, the *Arsari Tefik*. We may add that two of the new model Gatlings have reached England, and will be shortly submitted to extensive trials.—*Broad Arrow*.

THE BRITISH ARMY CRITICISED.—Herr Julius von Wickedé thus describes and criticises the British army in an article which has been published in the *Cologne Gazette*: "Of all the great European Powers Great Britain possesses by far the weakest land forces, and if England be regarded according to the number of troops she is only a second-rate Power, indeed not more powerful than Spain or Sweden and Norway. Whilst other Powers of the mainland, even in times of peace, are obliged to maintain enormous armies, that of England is not at the present time so strong even as it was thirty years ago. As it is with respect to the strength of the English army, so with the organization of the English army, which for the last fifty years has remained unaltered. Whilst all our Continental Powers have been engaged in army reform (and those of France, Germany, Russia, Austria, and Italy have, during the last ten years, been completely reorganized), the English army has remained upon its old footing. Instead of red coats, the infantry of the Line wear red jackets. They carry the best breech-loading rifles; the artillery also possess better guns, and the service and drill regulations have been somewhat altered, but this is all the modification that has taken place." Herr Wickedé then goes on to review our mode of recruiting as compared with other nations, and attributes to this system the great number of deserters, which in the year 1876, out of the home and colonial forces of 169,000 men, numbered 7,685; whereas in the French army of 423,000 men, and the German army of 402,000 men (peace footing), the deserters only number 300 men yearly. But the English soldiers are better paid, clothed, and fed than any others in the world, receiving in one week more pay than the poor Russian does in a month. The pensions, also, are much higher than are allowed by any other State. England can, under her present system, only bring about 180,000 men into the field; and should she have to go to war with a powerful Continental State, she would be obliged to have recourse to some other recruiting system. In England, the large field-maneuvres with mixed arms which take place in European countries yearly are unknown. In the whole English army, therefore, there is not a single general who has had under his orders 30,000 men. Should the English army, therefore, ever have to go to war with a European Power and have to fight great battles, the want of manœuvring capabilities of the troops, and the still less practice of the higher generals having under their orders corps of 40,000 to 50,000 men, will cause them great prejudice. In the Crimean War it was shown that the English troops, in point of courage, were equal to the *élite* of the French army, but they were far exceeded in their manœuvring by the latter. And then the French manœuvred worse than the Germans, who in this respect take the first rank in Europe. With respect to the improved military education of the officers since the Crimean war, great progress has been made in the English army. The Military Academy of Woolwich is excellent, and the officers are well-educated, and the same may be said of Sandhurst. But it must be admitted that the English infantry and cavalry officers are far behind both the French and German officers in military education. With respect to the improvement of the men, the officers seem to give themselves little trouble in this matter. It is left to non-commissioned officers. The distinction between officers and non-commissioned officers in the English army is still greater than in those of Germany and France. The purchase system has been abolished, however, and, therefore, a great evil in the English army is removed. The officers, and especially of the cavalry and Foot Guards, generally belong to the aristocracy, and receive allowances from their parents. The higher *bourgeoisie* do not send their sons into the army, but place them in commerce and manufacture, as was the case in Prussia up to 1866. The English officers are, everything considered, worse paid than the German. An infantry lieutenant must at least have a private income sixty to eighty guineas in order to exist, and twice as much is necessary for a cavalry officer. When off duty the English officers do not wear uniform, and seem as proud to be thought gentlemen as officers."

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DIED.

BURNHAM.—Suddenly, at Lowell, Mass., September 12, Major ARTHUR H. BURNHAM, Engineer Corps, U. S. Army, of rheumatism of the heart, aged 36. Funeral from residence of father, Lowell, at 2 p. m., Saturday, Sept. 15.

DAVIS.—At Washington, D. C., August 30, 1877, DANIEL W. DAVIS, infant son of Mary Ada and Lieut. Daniel W. Davis, Navy, aged five months.

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